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REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 1988 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1989

Note by the Secretary-General

Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 70 (1949) of 7 March 1949, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Security Council the report of the United States Government on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period from 1 October 1988 to 30 September 1989. 1/

Notes

1/ A limited number of copies of this report in English were received by the Secretary-General on 27 March 1990. Copies have been circulated to members of the Trusteeship Council under the symbol T/1944.

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1989

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE ● UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1989

TRUST TERRITORY
OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS

OCTOBER 1, 1988 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1989

42nd Annual Report

To the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Transmitted by the United States of America to the United Nations pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations.

This report, covering fiscal year 1989, is the forty-second annual report by the United States to the United Nations, pursuant to Article 88 of the United Nations Charter, on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Previous reports in the series were published by the Department of the Navy, 1948-1951, and the Department of the Interior, 1952 and 1953.

The material for the present report was furnished by the Department of the Interior.

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N.B. In conformity with the degree of self-government conferred on the constitutional government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in FY 1987, the material appearing in each sections of this report under Palau was provided by the constitutional government of Palau. The Trust Territory Office of Transition has edited some of the material to conform with the style and length requirements of the report.

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PART I

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, established in 1947, covered some 3 million square miles of the western Pacific Ocean just above the Equator, ranging from about one degree to twenty-two degrees north latitude and one hundred thirty degrees to one hundred seventy two degrees east longitude. The Territory embraced more than 2,000 islands and islets, lying in three major archipelagoes: the Carolines, the Marshalls, and the Marianas.

Micronesia's more than 2,000 islands range from large volcanic islands to tiny coral islets linking the circular chain of rock and vegetation which forms a coral atoll. Most islands in the Eastern Carolines and Marianas are of coral formation, remnants of a vast undersea volcanic ridge, stretching southward from Japan along the Western perimeter of the Territory, from the Mariana and Western Caroline Islands. The Eastern Carolines and all of the Marshall Islands rest on another series of submarine elevations. Elevations range from about six feet on a coral atoll to 3,166 feet on Agrihan Island, Marianas.

COMPOSITION

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, up to 3 November 1986, was composed of four constitutional governments including the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia (Yap, Truk, Pohnpei and Kosrae) and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The Administering Authority is continuing to exercise its responsibilities under Secretarial Order 3119 of 10 July 1987 which abolished the Office of the High Commissioner and transferred remaining responsibilities of trusteeship administration to the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, Department of Interior in Washington, D.C. A residual Office of Transition is located on Saipan for the purpose of completing on-going transfers of property and programs and generally closing down what was left of the Trust Territory Headquarters. About ten employees were stationed there at the end of the reporting year.

CLIMATE

Temperatures generally range from the mid-70s to the mid-80s and are relatively uniform. Rainfall is heavy and humidity averages 80 percent. Seasonal changes vary throughout the Territory, but most islands have pronounced wet and dry seasons.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Vegetation varies from high islands to low atolls, although coconut and breadfruit trees are common to both. Coral atolls are particularly characterized by the coconut palm and its related plant associates: breadfruit, pandanus, and plants of a shore nature. The high volcanic islands, on the other hand, usually have mangrove swamps on the tidal flats, coconut vegetation on the slopes and mixed forest growth on the uplands.

A rich marine fauna exists in the open sea, reefs, lagoons, and shore areas. Species of fish include tuna, barracuda, sea bass, sharks, eels, snappers, stone fish, lion fish, flying fish, flounder, butterfly fish, surgeon fish, trigger fish, and many others. Other marine organisms such as starfish, spiny lobsters, crabs, sea snails, and sea urchins are abundant. Porpoises are abundant but whales are rare. The dungong, or sea cow, a marine mammal found in Palau, is rare; the threat of its extinction has resulted in local laws for its protection. More than 7,000 species of insects are known to be in the Territory, perhaps 15 percent have been introduced by man. Some 45 percent are found throughout all the islands while the rest are endemic to specific areas.

ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS

The people of the area are classified as Micronesians except for about 2,000 Polynesian inhabitants of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro and a scattering of individuals of other racial groups. Anthropological evidence and studies indicate that the present Micronesian population probably originated in Southwest Asia and Malaysia.

Physically, Micronesians are characterized by medium stature, brown skin, straight to wavy black hair, relatively little facial and body hair, and high check-bones.

Differences in customs do exist. The scattered and isolated islands have led to local adaptations and inventions as well as different physical characteristics. There has been a basic similarity throughout, however, in general cultural characteristics such as a fine adjustment to life in small tropical islands; specialized technology using stone, shell, fibers, and other local materials. Complex class distinctions, narrow political loyalties; close kinship ties; "western" acculturation can be noted depending on contact with Spanish, German, Japanese, and American cultures over the years..

LANGUAGES

Great language differences exist in Micronesia although each island's language has a common Malayo-Polynesian source. Nine major languages, with dialectal variations, are spoken in the area: Palauan, Yapese, Chamorro, Ulithian-Woleaian, Trukese, Pohnpeian, Kapingimarangi-Nukuoroan, Marshallese and Kosraean. Some linguists add a tenth language, Sonsorolese-Tobian of southwest Palau. In addition to their native languages, most people know either English or Japanese. In the islands where Japanese influence was strong, most of the older people still know conversational Japanese. English is the official language along with each official local language and is taught in all of the schools.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

A matrilineal society was common throughout the area except in the Polynesian islands of Kapingimarangi and Nukuoro. The basic political unit in the central Carolines was the local community, made up of several lineages tracing descent from a common ancestor. Elsewhere social organization was more complex. In the pre-historic Marshalls, a number of petty, warring and unstable feudal states arose. Accompanied by stratification into greater several social classes. An even greater degree of social stratification developed in Kosrae, Palau, Yap, and the Marianas. This reached a peak on Yap where five of the original nine distinct social classes are still recognized today. Yap also dominated an economic-religious empire which extended far to the east in the Carolines which it inherited from an earlier "tributory empire" originally set up from Kosrae. The people of Pohnpei competed for social status through a complex system of bestowed titles. Much of the old pattern is still maintained. In the Marianas the original matrilineal system among the Chamorros has been replaced by a patrilineal system as a result of 400 years of Spanish administration. The Carolinian population in the Marianas has retained some of the traditional matrilineal customs.

HISTORY

Micronesia has been known to the Western World since 16th century Spanish and Portuguese explorers first visited the islands. Later explorers, traders, whalers and missionaries included British, French, Germans, Russians, Japanese, and Americans.

In the 19th century, development of a lucrative copra trade brought about political conflict among Germany, Spain, and Great Britain, resulting in German commercial control over the Marshalls, and Spanish sovereignty over the islands. In 1898 the United States acquired Guam following a war with Spain. In 1899 Spain withdrew from the Pacific and sold all her remaining possessions to Germany. Germany's administration, which encouraged development of trade and production of copra, ended in 1914 when Japanese naval squadrons took over military possession of the Marshalls, Carolines, and Marianas (except Guam) at the outbreak of World War I. Japan began its formal administration by a League of Nations mandate in 1920. During this period extensive settlement resulted in a Japanese population of over 100,000 as permanent residents. The indigenous population at this time was about 40,000. Sugar cane, mining, fishing and tropical agriculture were areas of concentration before the militarization of the islands in the late 1930's.

After the United States entered World War II in 1941, Micronesia assumed vital importance in the Pacific campaign and bitter fighting took place before the area was secured by United States forces in 1944.

In 1947, the Marshall, Caroline, and Mariana Islands, excluding Guam, became a United Nations Trusteeship administered by the United States. Following a period of increasing self-government and political status negotiations which began in 1969, the Northern Marianas voted in 1975 to become a Commonwealth of the United States upon termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and was administratively separated from the balance of the Trust Territory in 1976.

In 1978, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Kosrae, Yap, Truk and Pohnpei voted on the proposed Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia (with UN observation), a document drafted in 1975 by the Micronesian Constitutional Convention. The Constitution was rejected by the Marshalls and Palau. The balance of the districts then became the Federated States of Micronesia with the capital in Pohnpei.

The Marshalls adopted a separate constitution in 1978 and is now designated as the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Palau adopted its constitution in 1980 and is now called the Republic of Palau.

Secretarial Order 3039, issued in 1979 (as amended) provided for increased self-government within the constitutional governments subject to certain limitations pending termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

In 1983, the Compacts of Free Association for the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia were approved in UN observed plebiscites. The plebiscite in Palau that same year was nullified by action of the Palau Court. A second plebiscite on the Palau Compact was held on September 4, 1984, in which 66% of the voting electorate approved the proposed Compact, still below the constitutionally mandated seventy-five percent (75%).

The compacts for the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia were approved by the United States Congress and signed into law by President Reagan on 14 January 1986.

A plebiscite on the amended Compact of Free Association was held in Palau in February 1986, resulting in a 72% majority for the Compact. On legal challenge, however, the Supreme Court of Palau declared the vote insufficient to constitute approval according to the provisions of the Constitution of Palau, which would require 75% approval. The Court verdict was upheld by an Appellate Court in September 1986.

Trusteeship Council Resolution 2183 of May 1986 determined that the administering authority had fulfilled its obligations and called on it to implement the new status arrangements for the Trust Territory by September 30, 1986. The court decision on the results of the February 1986 plebiscite in Palau, however, meant that its new status could not yet be implemented. To fulfill the wishes of the peoples in other parts of the Trust Territory, expressed in UN-observed acts of self-determination, and of the Trusteeship Council, the United States notified the Secretary-General in October 1986 that the Republic of the Marshall Islands would assume its new status on October 21, 1986 and that the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia would assume their new status on November 3, 1986.

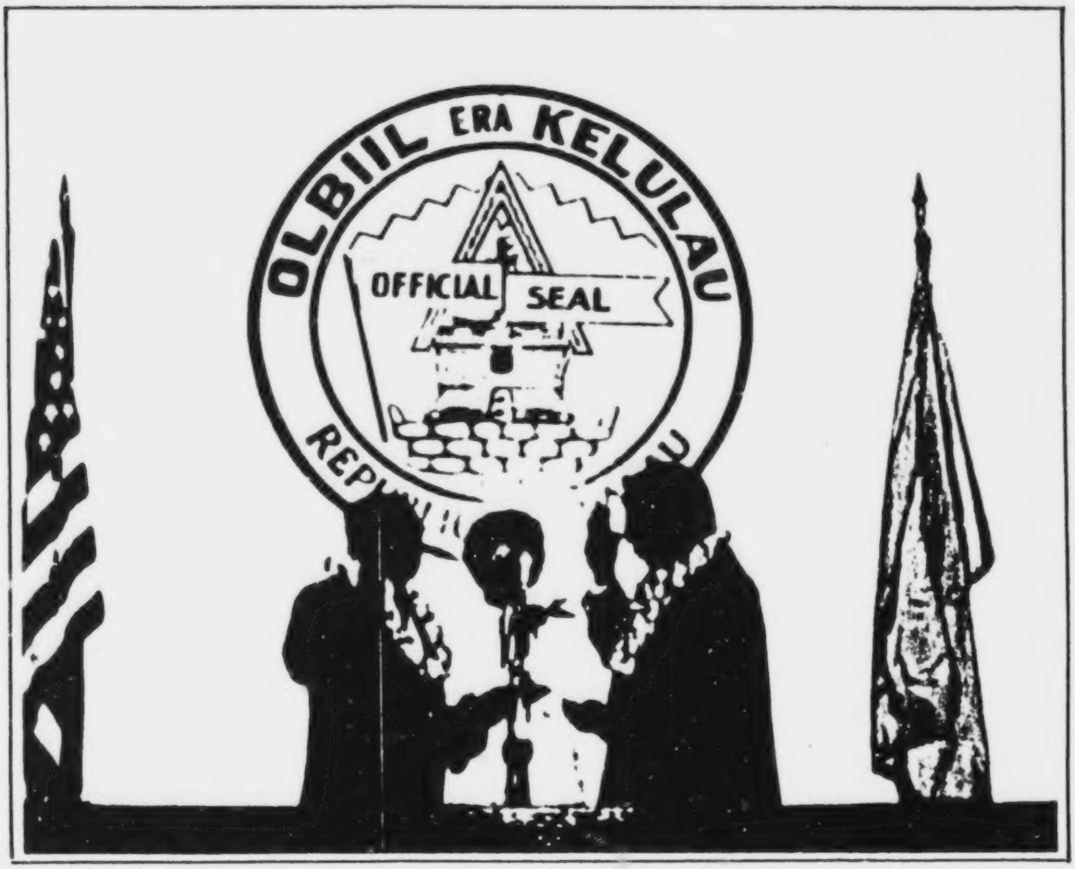
Palauans held a second UN-observed plebiscite on the revised Compact in December 1986. It produced a 66% majority in favor of the Compact. On June 30, 1987, in a third UN-observed plebiscite, the revised Compact obtained a 68% majority, still without a sufficiently high percentage for passage.

On 2 August 1987, by public law, the people of Palau voted to amend two sections of the Constitution relating to nuclear issues. By amending their constitution, most Palauans expected to be able to pass the Compact by a simple majority rather than the 75% required previously. On that assumption a plebiscite on the Compact (fourth on the revised Compact) took place on 21 August 1987, again observed by a United Nations Visiting Mission. The Compact garnered a substantial 73% approval and, on 29 August 1987, then-President Salii certified the vote.

Shortly after that, however, a group of Palauan citizens challenged the plebiscite on the grounds that the constitution had been improperly amended and that the 75% was still required. The Palauan court eventually found for the plaintiffs and declared the plebiscite null and void. Upon appeal by the government, the appellate division of the Supreme Court upheld the trial division's decision but for different reasons. At the close of the year under review, the Compact had not come into effect.

During Fiscal Year 1989 there was no progress in resolving the future political status of Palau but there was a peaceful and well organized national election in November of 1988 conducted under terms of Palau's own constitution. The new government under President Niratkel Etpison was sworn in on 1 January 1989.

The presidential elections in the United States resulted in a new President, Secretary of the Interior and the new Assistant Secretary who is responsible for the administration of the Trusteeship obligations of the Administering Authority under Secretarial Order 3119. The new Secretary, Manuel Lujan, did in fact visit the Trust Territory and other islands in the area shortly after being sworn into office.



President Ngiratkel Etpison being sworn in as President of Palau on 1 January 1989. Mrs. Etpison holds the Bible while Chief Justice Mamoru Nakamura administers the oath of office.

PART II

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

The legal status of the Territory is defined by the Trusteeship Agreement between the United States and the United Nations Security Council which entered into force on July 18, 1947, under which the United States administers the Territory. In addition the following U.S. laws and orders apply:

(a) United States Public Law 83-451, signed June 30, 1954, as amended, which states that until Congress determines otherwise, the President shall provide for the Territory's civil administration.

(b) Executive Order 11021 of the President of the United States, May 7, 1962, making the Secretary of the Interior responsible for the Territory's civil administration.

(c) Trust Territory Code of 1980 and amendments.

(d) United States Public Law 90-16, signed May 1967, providing for appointments of the High Commissioner by the President with advice and consent of the Senate.

(e) Secretary of the Interior's Order 2918 of September 27, 1968, as amended delimiting the extent and nature of the authority of the Trust Territory Government and shall establish and maintain relationships with the United States Congress, the Department of Interior, and other Federal agencies, and with foreign governments and international bodies. (Order 2918 Interior Orders 2874 and 2882, as amended).

(f) Secretarial Order 2989 establishing the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(g) Secretarial Order 3027, as amended, calling for Interim transition to governments based on locally developed constitutions in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshalls, and Palau.

(h) Secretarial Order 3039 recognizing government entities under locally-ratified constitutions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(i) Secretarial Order 3119 abolishing the Office of the High Commissioner and transferring administrative authority over Palau to the Assistant Secretary of Interior for Territorial and International Affairs.

(j) The constitution of the Republic of Palau and laws passed by the Olbiil Era Kelulau (national congress).

STATUS OF INHABITANTS

The Trust Territory Code defines citizens of the Territory as all persons born in the Territory except those who, although born in the Territory, at birth or otherwise acquire another nationality. A child born outside the Territory of parents who are citizens is considered a Trust Territory citizen until age 21. To retain Trust Territory citizenship beyond age 21, such a person must have returned to the Territory and established his permanent residence in the Territory while under age 21. Citizens and resident noncitizens of the Territory may acquire United States citizenship just as other immigrants to the United States do. The same laws govern all Trust Territory residents, whether they are citizens, resident noncitizens, or visitors, subject to varying provisions of the constitution.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS - REPUBLIC OF PALAU

October 1988

The Palau Title I War Claims Distribution Coordinator received additional money to enable the Department of Interior to pay war claims payees 100% of the balance due on their claims when the war claims checks are distributed.

November 1988

President Remengesau's request for disaster food assistance for 171 residents of Kayangel State received the approval and strong support by Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Food and Nutrition Services (USDA) agreed to reimburse the Palau National Government of whatever food will be purchased to satisfy the feeding requirements for the State of Kayangel 171 residents whose root crops were destroyed by an unusual sea level rise.

On November 2, 1988, the third national general elections were held for the President, Vice President and sixteen (16) Delegates and 14 Senators to the Third Olbiil Era Kelulau. Mr. Ngiratkel Etpison was elected president in a field of 7 presidential candidates with former Senator Kuniwo Nakamura elected for vice presidency in a two-man race.

December 1988

No major event took place during this month.

January, 1989

The newly installed Third Olbiil Era Kelulau organized itself with the Senate electing Joshua Koshiba, President; Haruo Esang, Vice President and Peter L. Sugiyama, as its Floor Leader, and the House of Delegates choosing Shiro Kyota, Speaker; Laurentino Ulechong, Vice Speaker, and Ignacio Anastacio, its Floor Leader.

On January 16, 1989, the newly elected leadership of the Third Constitutional Government of the Republic of Palau issued a unified position statement on the future political status of Palau proclaiming, among other things, that "Despite repeated failures by the Palau electorate to muster the 75% constitutionally mandated majority approval of the Compact of Free Association, Palau leaders continue to believe that an overwhelming majority of the Palau electorate still favors and supports the concept of a fully constituted and self-governing Palau freely associated with the United States.

Thousands of local residents and more than 60 foreign dignitaries from the United States, Asian countries and Pacific island nations braved strong weather to witness the January 28, 1989 Inauguration ceremonies of the Republic of Palau President Ngiratkel Etpison, Vice President Kuniwo Nakamura and members of the Third Palau National Congress (OEK) held at the Asahi Ball Field in the State of Koror. In his inaugural address, President Etpison asked all Palauans to "unite and work together so that our country may move ahead and catch up with our friends and neighbors in the Pacific and the world."

President Ngiratkel Etpison and Vice President Kuniwo Nakamura held their first meeting with leadership of the Third Palau National Congress. The meeting was called by the President with the objective of unifing the leadership and to open lines of communication among and between the community and government leaders. In this connection, the President called for cooperation and openness as the nation confronts the challenges in the area of the Palau future political status and economic development. The Third Palau National Congress on the other hand expressed their readiness to work closely with the present administration and to act on the national budget during its upcoming session.

February 1989

On February 13, 1989, President Etpison approved RPPL No. 3-1 creating a Commission on Future Palau/United States Relations with a (22) cross section membership ranging from appointees of the President, the Senate, House of Delegates, Council of Chiefs and the sixteen state governments representatives. Vice President Kuniwo Nakamura by law was designated the Commission's overall chairman.

A high level U.S. Congressional delegation headed by the Honorable Morris K. Udall, Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs arrived in the Republic of Palau. The delegation had opportunities to meet with President Etpison, members of the Palau National Congress, traditional and state members of the Palau National Congress, traditional and state government leaders. Accompanying the delegation was the newly appointed Secretary of the U.S. Department of Interior, the Honorable Manuel Lujan Jr.; Delegate Ron de Lugo, Chairman of the House SubCommittee on Insular and International Affairs; and a ranking minority member of the Committee, Bob Lagomarsino.

President Ngiratkel Etpison took the first official trip outside the Republic to Tokyo, Japan, as the President of the Republic to attend the State funeral ceremony of Emperor Hirohito. The delegation consisted of President Etpison, Paramount High Chief Ibadul Yutaka Gibbons, Speaker Shiro Kyota, and Senator Minoru F. Ueki. While in Japan, President Etpison also met with certain high Japanese government officials to discuss Japanese financial aid for Palau.

March 1989

The "Palau Compact of Free Association Implementation Act" was reintroduced in the U.S. House of Representatives as House Joint Resolution No. 175. The implementation legislation is similar to the one which was agreed upon minutes too late on October 22, 1988 when the 100th Congress adjourned. A bipartisan agreement was readied to enact the same legislation at the beginning of the 101st Congress and reintroduced as House Joint Resolution No. 175. The Resolution was sponsored by Delegate Ron de Lugo with Robert Lagomarsino, a ranking Republican member of the Insular and International Affairs subcommittee with support of 62 other members of the U.S. Congress.

April 1989

From April 10 to 17, 1989, a triannual United Nations Visiting Mission consisting of Chairman Jean-Michel Gaussot (France) and Vice Chairman Stephen Smith (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) accompanied by the three UN staffs and two U.S. escorts, visited Palau. And like previous UN visiting missions before it, the 1989 Mission held public meetings in several states and remote hamlets in addition to conferring with political and traditional leaders. It paid a courtesy call upon President Etpison as well as holding a joint leadership meeting with him and the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Delegates of the Third Olbiil Era Kelulau.

May 1989

On May 26, 1989, the Commission on Future/United States Relations concluded on Guam and concurrently signed with official representative of the Administering Authority the thirteenth Compact subsidiary agreement entitled, "Agreement Concerning Special Programs Related to the Entry Into Force of the Compact of Free Association Between the Government of the United States and the Government of Palau.

During the months of May and June, a delegation from Palau headed by Vice President/Minister of Administration, the Honorable Kuniwo Nakamura and consisting of the President of the Senate Joshua Koshiba and other members of the Third Olbiil Era Kelulau and officials of the Executive Branch appeared before the Fifty-Sixth Annual Session of the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

June 1989

The United States multilateral fisheries treaty with sixteen Pacific Island countries, including Palau, began its second agreement year under which the republic will earn about $100,000 in fishing fees.

July 1989

The Palau National Congress returned the new fishing agreement between the Palau Maritime Authority and the Fisheries Association of Japan. Under the new agreement, the Republic of Palau will receive approximately $500,000 in fishing fees.

August 1989

A high ranking member of Japan's House of Councillor's, National Diet and influential chairman of that body's Foreign Affairs Committee arrived in the Republic of Palau for a three day visit. Senator Masao Horie met with President Etpison and later with members of both Houses of the Palau National Congress.

President Etpison issued a Presidential Proclamation declaring a State of National Mourning for the late Kaleb Udui who passed away on Sunday August 20th in Koror, Palau. Mr. Udui was the first Micronesian lawyer ever to graduate from a Law School. He served for more than 10 years as Legislative Counsel for the Congress of Micronesia which he later rejoined in 1976 as one of the two Senators from Palau. Attorney Udui was elected President of the Senate, First Olbiil Era Kelulau (1981-1984); Governor of his own State of Ngaraard, and legal counsel to the Commission on Future Palau/United States Relations.

On August 21, 1989, President Etpison approved RPPL No. 3-10 authorizing the 7th Plebiscite on the Compact of Free Association which he, by later executive orders, proclaimed to be held on February 4, 1990 in jurisdictions outside Palau and the 6th of February for voting in the Republic itself.

September 1989

President Etpison addressed the First Annual Insular Policy Conference held 19 - 20 September 1989, in Honolulu, Hawaii which was attended by U.S. Interior Department Secretary Manuel Lujan; Hawaii State Governor John Waihee; American Samoa Governor Peter T. Coleman; Territory of Guam Governor Joseph F. Ada; Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Governor Pedro P. Tenorio; Republic of the Marshall Islands Ambassador to the United States, the Honorable Wilfred Kendall, and the Ambassador to the United States from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Honorable Jesse Marehelau. Chaired by Ms. Stella Guerra, Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs, U.S. Interior Department, the conference with officials and representatives of some 22 federal agencies of the U.S. Government participated in an attempt to streamline if not clarify working relationship between the Government of the United States and its insular areas or territories.

PART III

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

MINISTRY OF STATE

The Ministry of State is headed by a Minister appointed by the President of the Republic of Palau who serves as a member of the president's cabinet. The Ministry of State has direct line authority over the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and its two Divisions - International Trade and Foreign Relations.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Republic of Palau through its Bureau of Foreign Affairs continued to participate in international and regional organizations within the region. From such participation, Palau received primarily technical assistance for its socio-economic development. In addition, the Republic continues to seek formal membership in regional and international organizations as it gradually acquires full self-government. Through the already established relationship and cooperation with international organizations such as United Nations agencies, there continued to be available assistance such as trainings, workshops, conferences and consultatory services and opportunities offered to the Republic. These opportunities allowed Palau to improve its manpower skills, as well as some of the people to international development concepts.

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAM

1. United Nations Development Program (UNDP): The Republic works closely with United Nations agencies through the UNDP in the area of socio-economic development. UNDP provided in Fiscal Year 1989 a team of four associate experts (Regional Planner, Macro-Economist, Project Economist, and Statistician) to develop and implement socio-economic programs for the Republic. UNDP is expected to continue its program activities through next year in order to complete some of the projects that had been initiated. In addition, UNDP in collaboration with other UN agencies has made available to Palau various training opportunities in fisheries, agriculture, animal production, forestry, communications, environmental sanitation, and education to upgrade manpower skills and to transfer technology. UNDP also dispatched consultants to Palau to review and advise the government of immediate concerns relative to other socio-economic development programs.

2. International Labour Organization (ILO): The ILO continues to offer training opportunities and workshops in the area of labor management entrepreneurship and related programs to the Republic during Fiscal Year 1989.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Several FAO fellowships were offered to Palau for participation in acquaculture training to learn new and better hatchery technology, and other fisheries-related development activities. Office equipment was also supplied to the Marine Resources Office to upgrade its operations, particularly in data processing.

It also conducted abroad agriculture training/workshop opportunities in which the agriculture technician participated and two in-country training in Palau. additionally FAO contributed about US $6,000 cash grant for Livestock

Improvement projects.

4. International Maritime Organization (IMO): The IMO also offered Palau opportunities to attend marine search and rescue conferences and offered other training opportunities in commercial shipping development and management, as well as cargo and port management.

5. World Health Organization (WHO): The WHO provided consultancies, training and workshop opportunities in public health to Palau.

6. United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations (UNTC): Services continues to be made available for consultants to review and advise Palau on request.

7. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA): The UNFPA provided technical and grant assistance to Palau on population programs and activities through UNESCO.

8. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): In collaboration with UNFPA, UNESCO sponsored and helped implement educational projects for schools in Palau. Training activities were also offered for the Republic, particularly in area of population and family planning education.

9. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): UNICEF continued to provide grants and technical assistance for Palau Community Action Agency (PCAA).

10. United Nations Industrial Organizations (UNIDO): The assistance of UNIDO in area of industry development is also available for the Republic upon formal request. It is planned that some projects could be implemented with the assistance of UNIDO next year.

REGIONAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Asia Productivity Organization (APO): APO is an intergovernmental regional organization established in 1961 by a Convention among Asian Nations, whose membership is open to all Asian and Pacific governments that are members of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP). Its objective is to increase productivity by mutual cooperation, and consequently accelerate economic development in the Asia and Pacific region. Although the Republic of Palau is not member it had enjoyed the opportunities of participating in workshops and training activities offered during the year.

2. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP): Palau Government as an Associate Member of ESCAP continues to participate actively in the work of ESCAP through its sub-regional office, ESCAP Pacific Office based in Port Vila, Vanuatu. During the Year, it offered technical assistance for statistical improvement program and training for management of women's program. The Government receives various technical documents related to ESCAP's programs which are useful as references in services delivery.

3. The Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Foundation (OFCF): OFCO is a Japanese fishing industry organization concerned with fisheries matters and related development. It provided short-term training opportunities for fisheries technicians in Tokyo, Japan. OFCF also helped in implementation of fisheries community development program provided under Fisheries Aid program from the Government of Japan.

4. The South Pacific Commission (SPC): As in past years since becoming a full-fledged member of the South Pacific Commission, the Republic of Palau has continuously benefited from the Commission, various regional economic, social and education programs, projects, workshop and conferences and other

related activities.

5. Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA): With the multilateral fisheries treaty between the United States and 16 Pacific island countries taking effect in June 1988 for five years, the Republic of Palau like other parties to the agreement continue to receive its proportionate share of the initial 15% access fee under the treaty arrangement. Palau also qualifies for economic as well as technical assistance grants for program or projects of its own choice which need to be reviewed and evaluated for funding by the Forum Fisheries Agency in consultation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) office based in Suva, Fiji. FFA Deputy Director Dr. David Doulman, served as expert consultant to the Palau Maritime Authority in its recent fisheries consultations in Manila, Philippines with the Japanese Fishing Association. The Forum Fisheries Agency has also assisted in setting up a computer system at Palau Maritime Resources office and Palau Maritime Authority office for analysis of fishing catch records.

6. Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT): The Republic of Palau, as an associate member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP), is seeking membership in the APT for the benefit of its telecommunication programs. Formal ratification of the APT Constitution and Accession to the Convention by Palau is expected to take place next year. In the meantime, Palau participates in workshops and conferences as an observer.

GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

1. Japan: The Government of Japan again offered to the Republic numerous scholarships and training opportunities in fisheries, agriculture, as well as extension of grant-in-aid assistance to assist in economic development of the Republic.

Grant assistance to develop fisheries program in the rural area is progressing very well and the third phase will be implemented as scheduled.

2. Australia: The Government of Australia through its consular office in Honolulu, Hawaii continues to offer to the Republic of Palau short-term training programs in various fields as well as formal academic study either in Australia or Papua New Guinea. It also provided office equipment to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

3. New Zealand: The New Zealand Government continues to provide assistance to Palau by funding study tours and short-term training in the various states of New Zealand. The Government has continued to offer scholarships to Palauans to study in New Zealand as well.

PART IV

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Article 5 of the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement of 1947 states in part "that the Trust Territory shall play its part, in accordance with the charter of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security". The Trust Territory has no permanent, active military facility situated in the territory although the right to establish such facilities exists under Article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement.

LAW AND ORDER

As part of the general reduction of the operations of the Trust Territory administration in Saipan, the Office of the Trust Territory Attorney General was phased out completely in 1987. Most of the functions of that office have been transferred to the constitutional government of the Territory. Legal matters involving the Trust Territory (Administering Authority) are handled either by a contract attorney or the solicitor's office of the Department of the Interior.

LEGAL SYSTEM

The statutory laws of the Trust Territory are codified in the Trust Territory Code. Much of which was carried over to the Palau National Code. Additional legal sources are: (a) the the Constitution of Palau (b) Trusteeship Agreement; and (c) applicable U.S. laws.

The customary laws of the Territory have the full force and effect of law, provided such customary law is not in conflict with statutory and other written laws specifically applicable. The traditional customs and indigenous law of the Territory, particularly on such subjects as land tenure, marriage and other personal matters, and political structure, have been investigated and recorded.

The Division of Marine Enforcement operates a patrol boat to enfore the maritime law. Palau has granted fishing rights to the Japanese tuna fleet and to certain individual boats. Patrols regularly arrest unlicensed fishing boats which are prosecuted in the courts of Palau.

The Division of Immigration and Customs monitors vessel and passenger entry at the port and airport. Tourist visits to Palau are increasing dramatically, imposing difficulties on immigration officials.

Decisions of the Palau Supreme Court are collected and provide the rule of decision for Palauan trial courts. The common law, as expressed in the Restatement of the Law approved by the American Law Institute, and to the extent not so expressed, as generally understood and applied in the United States, is adopted in the absence of applicable written or customary law to the contrary.

TRUST TERRITORY HIGH COURT

During the year under review, the Trust Territory High Court remained in existence although there were no active cases.

On 1 January 1989 the inactive records of the High Courts were transferred to the Trust Territory Archive collection at the Pacific Collection, Hamilton Library at the University of Hawaii.

The active or pending records were transferred to the Federal District Court in Saipan where the former Chief Justice of the High Court was appointed Federal District Judge.

The District Judge was appointed temporary justice of the High Court by the Secretary of the Interior. Other temporary justices may be appointed on a need basis.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM (REPUBLIC OF PALAU)

The Republic of Palau National Judiciary includes the Supreme Court which consists of an Appellate Division and a Trial Division, the National Court, Court of Common Pleas.

The Supreme court is composed of a Chief Justice and not less than three (3) or more than six (6) Associate Justices, all of whom shall be members of both divisions. All appeals shall be heard by at least three (3) Associate Justices. Matters before the trial division may be heard by one justice except for murder cases where two or more special judges are appointed for definite specified terms to sit in the trial division of the court. (14 PNC sec 309). No Justice may hear or decide an appeal of a matter heard by him in the trial division (Palau Constitution, Art. 10, sec. 2). Sessions of the appellate division are held at such time and place as determined by the Chief Justice.

The National Courts consist of a Presiding Judge and such other Judges as may be provided by law (Palau Constitution Art. 10, sec. 4). The above constitutional provisions became effective on April 2, 1979.

The Court of Common Pleas shall consist of a Senior Judge and an Associate Judge, (4 PNC sec. 203, approved on October 13, 1981).

On January 14, 1988, Secretarial Order 3119 was amended and provided that "The Appellate Division of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall have jurisdiction to review by writ of certiorari the final decisions of the highest court of Palau in which a decision may be had, rendered subsequent to the effective date of this amendatory order. The rulings of the courts of Palau shall be conclusive on questions of the local law of Palau, except in cases to which the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Government of the United States, it's subdivisions and agencies, or its military or civilian personnel are parties. Decisions of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be final, binding and enforceable according to their terms."

The number of cases filed for the period covering January 1, 1989 to December 31, 1989 is as follows:

All matters relating to employment in the courts of the Republic shall be managed by the Administrative Director of the Judicial system pursuant to the Rules promulgated by the Chief Justice unless otherwise provided by law. (4 PNC sec 501).

A Justice of the Supreme Court may be impeached only for the commission of treason, bribery, other high crimes, or improper practices, or on the ground of his inability to discharge the functions of his office upon a vote of not less than two third (2/3) of the members of each house of the Olbiil Era Kelulau. The Judges of the National Court and the interior courts may be impeached by a majority vote of the members of each house of the Olbiil Era Kelulau. A Justice or Judge shall forfeit his office upon conviction of a felony or any high crime. (Palau Constitution, Article 10, sec. 10).

Budgetary requests for the National Judiciary, with supporting justifications, are prepared by the Chief Justice and submitted by the Administrative Director to the Olbiil Era Kelulau, thereafter included in the National Unified Budget and approved by the Olbiil Era Kelulau and the President of the Republic of Palau.

IMMIGRATION

The Transition Office has retained the authority to issue Trust Territory passports to Trust Territory citizens through the State Department Liaison Office in Koror. Naturalization, as a former function of the High Commissioner, has been transferred to the Assistant Secretary, Office of Territorial and International Affairs, Department of the Interior under terms of Secretarial Order 3119 effective 19 July 1987.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

The Ministry of Justice is charged with the basic function of maintaining domestic security and law enforcement. The Ministry is headed by a Minister of Justice appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. At the present time the post is unfilled because of political divisions between President and legislature.

The Ministry of Justice is comprised of two basic bureaus: the Bureau of Legal Affairs and the Bureau of Public Safety. Each bureau has various divisions within their operational jurisdiction. An Office of Juvenile Justice/Youth Development Specialist is also within the portfolio of this Ministry.

BUREAU OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Legal Affairs consists of five divisions: The four lawyers in the Attorney General's Office handle all criminal and civil trials and their office serves as the Registrar of Corporations. The Marine Enforcement Division operates the patrol boat which monitors compliance with fishing laws in the 200 mile economic zone. The Immigration and Customs Division handles passports and immigration procedures. The Bureau is headed by the Attorney General and serves also as the legal advisor to the Executive Branch of the national government.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Maintaining law and order and protecting life and property are the primary police functions and goals vested in the Palau Bureau of Public Safety. In order to meet these primary goals and objectives, the Bureau focuses its efforts on preventing crime, arresting and prosecuting offenders, recovering stolen or missing property, assisting the sick/injured, enforcing non-criminal regulations and delivering services not available elsewhere in the community.

The Bureau of Public Safety, headed by a director, who is assisted by the Deputy Director, within the Ministry of Justice, consists of four Divisions: Criminal Investigation Division (CID); Patrol Division; Fire Protection Division; and Corrections and Rehabilitation Division. Each of the Divisions is headed by a Chief responsible to the director, through the deputy director, of the bureau.

Personnel Development includes recruit training at the Micronesia Regional Public Safety Academy held in the FSM State of Pohnpei. Nine (9)

Police Officers from Palau attended this training during the summer of this year.

As the result of our past efforts in aggressively enforcing illicit drugs law in the Republic, it is still the bureau's urgent hope that the proposed Border Inspections Act of 1985 will be enacted by the New Congress (OEK) to help facilitate direct action by police officers in detection and prosecution of illicit drug dealers in Palau.

Repatriation of the convicted 26 Indonesian nationals was finally successful during the reporting period. They were deported via their fishing boats that were escorted out of the territorial limits to assure their safe voyage without further illegal activities within the Territory.

A new building construction has been initiated to accommodate the entire staff and all the functions of the Bureau of Public Safety. Upon its completion probably in early part of the calendar year, 1990, the current building will be renovated and converted to relieve the current overcrowded inmates population.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

The Office of the Public Defender is charged with the administration of a Public Defender System in the Republic of Palau by providing counsel to "needy persons" (indigent clients) who require defense in criminal proceedings and assistance in civil problems. The Public Defender is under the overall authority and supervision of the Vice President but enjoys complete independence of action subject to the canons of professional responsibility.

During the period cover October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989, the Office of the Public Defender handled and tried the following number of cases:

TABLE NO. 1

TRIAL CASES

Criminal	153
Felonies	33
Misdemeanors	120
Civil	50
Juvenile	3

APPELLATE CASES

Civil	10
Criminal	1

PART V

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

FINANCE

Funding for government operations and capital improvement programs in the Trust Territory is derived from several sources, with the major portion being an annual grant provided from funds appropriated by the U.S. Congress to the Secretary of the Interior for the TTPI. The second largest source of funding comes from U.S. federal categorical grants provided on a matching or outright grant basis. In effect, the Trust Territory is treated as a state of the United States for participation in those federal programs where specific authorization to do so is included in the respective program legislation. The third largest source of funding for support of government operations in the Trust Territory is derived from tax revenues levied by the Palauan government. These revenues are controlled by the legislature and appropriated to provide for both its own support and for such legislative projects as may be authorized by law. Minimal funding is also generated in the form of reimbursements earned by the government for services provided, such as utilities, ship charters and the sale of various licenses and permits.

The Department of Interior grant for fiscal year 1989 totalled $14.5 million for Palau operations. $300,000 was allotted to cover Palau's share of operational support for the College of Micronesia and $150,000 for satellite communications.

The Trust Territory Transition Office was responsible for monitoring the disbursements of the categorical grants which had not yet been completely transferred to the constitutional governments and providing training in bookkeeping and fiscal management. Virtually all functions of program management and financial administration are performed by the Palauan government.

MONEY AND BANKING

United States currency serves as legal tender and all foreign transactions are carried out in it. Trust Territory residents have access to banking institutions in Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. mainland as well as branch banks in the major center of the Territory.

MICRONESIAN WAR CLAIMS

As noted in previous reports, Title II war claims arising out of World War II activities of the U.S. armed services in Micronesia have all be paid to Micronesian claimants.

Title I war claims arising out of actual combat damages are in final stages of payment. The U.S. Congress appropriated the final 10 million dollars for FY 1989 bringing to a total of $32 million under Title I payments. Payments are continuing under this program. Completion of these payments will bring a close the war claims program begun in the late 1960's.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

During the year under review, the Department of the Interior worked out a long-range plan to improve operation and maintenance of Palau's public facilities and contracted with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as the technical consultant for the project.

Under the program, a contractor will be awarded a contract to develop a long term action plan to help Palau and 10 other insular governments improve their existing public works program. This will include plans and procedures for the short and long-term management, operation and maintenance of public works facilities and training programs for public works personnel as well as bringing existing CIP structures up to their original specifications where necessary.

The local government will play an important advisory role in this process.

PEACE CORPS PALAU

At the conclusion of Fiscal Year 1989, thirteen Peace Corps Volunteers were serving in the Republic of Palau.

The Peace Corps Volunteers in Palau serve at the invitation of the Government of Palau in projects and assignments developed by the national and state governments and the Peace Corps staff. All Peace Corps projects and assignments are designed to help Volunteers further the goals outlined by the U.S. Congress in the Peace Corps Act:

1. To help the people of Palau meet their needs for trained manpower;

2. To promote a better understanding of Americans by the people of Palau; and

3. To promote a better understanding of the people of Palau by the American people.

On September 30, 1988, all thirteen (13) Volunteers serving in Palau were assigned on a Youth Program Development Project in rural or outer island communities, working as Youth Program Development Advisors. As part of their assignment, the Volunteers teach English as a second language in the schools in their rural and outer island communities. This project was initiated in 1987, expanded in 1988, and is being maintained at present Volunteer levels.

Administration: Two staff members and a Peace Corps Representative coordinate Volunteer project activities in Palau. The Palau Volunteers receive programming, training, administrative and medical support from the Peace Corps Micronesia headquarters office located in Kolonia, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia.

Future: Peace Corps will continue to work with the national and state governments of Palau to develop appropriate projects that complement the governments' development plans, and in areas from which volunteers can be recruited and trained.

MINISTRY OF ADMINISTRATION

The Ministry of Administration is one of five major divisions of the Constitutional Government of the Republic of Palau. It is headed by a Minister who is appointed by the President of the Republic of Palau with the advice and consent of the Senate of the National Congress.

The Ministry of Administration is charged with the following duties and responsibilities: 1) Maintenance of the records of government property and assets. 2) Procurement of goods and services for all branches of the Government. 3) Collection of taxes, fees and other revenues due the Government. 4) Disbursement of public funds. 5) Maintenance of accounting records of the Government. 6) Preparation of the yearly budget and handling of budget related matters. 7) Government employment and Personnel related matters. 8) Operation of the Government Computer System. 9) Coordination of the Palau Postal Service. 10) Coordination of the Public Utility Collection Agency.

The following offices fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Administration: Per Executive Order No. 9 signed by the President of the Republic on September 29, 1982.

1. Office of the Minister

2. Bureau of National Treasury
    a. Division of Finance & Accounting
    b. Division of Revenue & Taxation
    c. Division of Property & Supply

3. Bureau of Program and Budget
    a. Division of Program & Planning
    b. Division of Budget & Management

4. Bureau of Public Service System
    a. Division of Personnel
    b. Division of Manpower and Training

Other Related Programs:

Computer Operation
Postal Service Operation
Public Utility Collection Agency

BUREAU OF NATIONAL TREASURY

Considerable improvement in the collection of taxes has been achieved by the Division of Revenue and Taxation with the assistance of the Attorney General's Office. Serious delinquent tax cases are referred to the Attorney General for legal action. As a result, payments are made based on agreement or on court decisions.

A separate utility revenue billing and reporting system has been improved with the continued efforts of the Computer System Manager, who is a trained computer programmer. The program includes tracking of the utility bills to help the Utility Collection Agency to follow-up serious delinquent bills and appropriate measures for non-compliance by disconnection of the power and/or water, or referral to the Attorney General for legal action. The Bureau of Public Works is currently installing newly received meters for both electricity and water for new applicants.

Collection of taxes and utility bills for the last three years is as follows:

TABLE NO. 2

YEAR	TAXES	UTILITY
1987	5,437,700	1,667,700
1988	6,549,985	1,383,000
1989	7,345,468	1,467,870

Procurement and accountability for real and personal property of the government are two main functions of the Division of Property and Supply. Exercising due care is an important role of the procurement of property for the purpose of assuring compliance with procurement procedures and policies. In this regard every attempt is made to ensure quality of purchases and best prices offered for the items are obtained from various sources before actual purchases are made. The government of the Republic of Palau is reviewing a draft of Procurement Management Procedures from an independent consulting firm, and the final product is expected to be implemented early next year once it is promulgated.

Recording and maintaining accounts of real and personal property of the government is another important role of the agency. For this reason regular inventory of the assets is coordinated between Real and Personal Property and Supply Division, and the various departments. A draft of the Property Management manual is also being reviewed and will be put to use upon approval by the government.

Steps to significantly improve the record-keeping and maintenance of the revenues and expenditures of the Government have been a major concern of the Ministry of Administration. Although there has been visible improvement of the day-to-day accounting of revenues and expenditures of the Government in the last years; special training sessions for general and subsidiary ledger maintenance are desirable to reduce report deficiencies. Thus, the government has been continuously seeking support from its Public Auditor, Touche Ross auditing firm and the U.S. Department of Interior. The Ministry of Administration is receiving a draft of the Financial and Accounting Manual for the Bureau of National Treasury prepared by a financial and management consultant which will soon be implemented. Under the contract the incumbent will train the National Treasury (Finance Department) staff in applications of the manual.

Revenues and expenditures of the Republic from all sources of funds for the following fiscal years are listed below:

TABLE NO. 3

YEAR	REVENUES	EXPENDITURES
1987	20,777,000	22,068,000
1988	22,975,000	24,280,000
1989	23,624,910	23,155,959

The Total accumulated value of the real property of this government at the end of fiscal year 1989 is $13,033,288.00, while personal property is $13,347,556.00, exclusive of the value of land and buildings.

The Ministry of Administration has recruited and hired a financial management consultant to develop a finance and accounting procedures manual for the Bureau of National Treasury. Once it is promulgated he will undertake training of the personnel in the implementation of the manual. Funding for this service comes from the Office of Territorial and International Affairs of the U.S. Interior Department.

BUREAU OF PROGRAM BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT

This Bureau is authorized to manage two functional areas, the division of Management and Budget and the Division of Planning and Programming. Due to budgetary constraints the entire Bureau continued to operate with only two personnel. Employees from other organizational units within the Ministry of Administration were called upon for temporary assistance to complete budget preparation tasks during the periods when the workload was heaviest. In an effort to strengthen the budget formulation process, particularly review and documentation, the budget request for the following year provided for two additional employees. The main functions of the Bureau will continue to be that of budget preparation, adoption, and execution. During Fiscal Year 1989, a total of 851 allotments were issued for all sources of funds. A total of 1,728 personnel actions and 3,615 purchase orders were reviewed for availability of funds prior to certification. The Bureau also prepared monthly budget-versus-expenditure forecasts, for budgetary control purposes.

Appropriations enacted by the Palau National Congress for Fiscal Years 1987, 1988, and 1989 for government regular operations, derived from U.S. Department of the Interior grants and local revenues, total $17,600,000.00, $22,575,000.00, and $23,500,000.00, respectively.

Although, the Republic of Palau had a slight increase in budget for Fiscal Year 1989 which derived from local revenue, still the need for additional funding is a must in order for the National and State Governments to operate smoothly and effectively in providing both regular and essential services to the community.

The U.S. Department of Interior Grant to Republic of Palau was $14,657,000 in Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989.

In order to effectively promote and advance the social and economic development, the Republic of Palau must look for other sources of assistance or aid from other countries beside United States in term of funding or providing materials and equipment for major projects in progress or planned for in the near future. The United States encourages private investment from other countries in Palau.

COMPUTER CENTER

The finance office maintains a financial system which provides annual financial statements based on Municipal Accounting Principles. The application is processed on Wang VS-90 mini-computer hardware. The financial statements have received approval from Touche Ross & Co., a private auditing firm. The audited financial statements represent the successful completion of the financial management system project initiated in January of 1983.

Several departments have started to utilize the computer with the help from computer staff in developing programs, including the Labor Department, Voter Registration, Utility, and Archives.

POSTAL SERVICE OPERATION

The Republic of Palau Postal Service was established by the Republic of Palau PL No. 1-39, as an executive department of the National Government of the Republic of Palau. Prior to its establishment the functions of postal service in Palau were provided by the United States Postal Service.

The Postal Service is organized in a form consistent with international guidelines for the operation of postal services and the agreement between the United States Postal Service and the Government of Palau.

Outward and inward-bound airmail is handled by the Postal Service with assistance from private companies, through competitive bidding, for the carriage of mail between the Palau International Airport and the Post Office located in the State of Koror.

The international carriage of airmail is currently provided by only one airline, Continental Air Micronesia. Due to the limitation of flights and the United States Government's regulation permitting only U.S. carriers to carry Palau's airmail, the Postal Service has to depend solely on the services of Continental Air Micronesia.

Surface mail is brought in by three different shipping lines. Two of the shipping lines bring mail from Guam, and the third sails from the West Coast of USA via Honolulu and the major ports in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Each of these shipping lines berth at Palau once a month.

The Government of Palau has renewed a contractual agreement with Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation, New York, United States of America for the designing, printing promotion and world wide distribution and sales of Palau postage stamps.

The Government receives 63% of the philatelic sales, or $49,600 as royalty payment. This has provided an important source of revenue for the Palau Postal Service and the National Government.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC SERVICE SYSTEM

Republic of Palau Public Law No. 3-20 authorized a $25.00 salary increase bi-weekly for all government employees covered under the Public Service System except for those employees earning salaries in excess of $13,500 per year.

This law was partially suspended pending identification of a source of funds to cover the increase.

Executive Order No. 75 put into effect the April 1987 Republic of Palau Classification and Compensation Plan, Part I and Part II, which was duly approved according to law by the National Civil Service Board, and implemented contingent upon availability of funds appropriated by the Olbiil Era Kelulau.

The total government employment at the end of fiscal year 1989 was 1,472. This represents an increase of 1% from the previous years level of 1,456.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Bureau is headed by a Director who is under the direct supervision of the Minister of National Resources. There are three (3) Divisions in this Bureau: 1) Division of Public Utilities, 2) Division of Design and Engineering and 3) Division of Maintenance.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

This division is responsible for the operations and maintenance of National Power production and distribution and Water and Sewer Systems.

NATIONAL POWER PLANT:

The National Power Plant at Aimeliik has been operating continuously without major problems throughout the year. Gorones International Construction Company has been the main work-force in operations and maintenance of the plant. Fuel has been supplied mostly by Shell Oil Company, even though the Palau Government also holds a supply contract with Mobil Oil Micronesia. A number of power outages have been recorded and blamed mostly on obstructions to the distribution system in Koror. The following data are the latest average quantities recorded over a period of one month:

- Average Energy Generated - - - - 3,380,000 KWH

- Average Peak Loads - - - - - - - 6,400 KW

- Average Fuel Consumption (Diesel) 271,900 USG

-Lubrication - - - - - - 9,360 USG

MALAKAL POWER PLANT:

The older power station has been refurbished and has a production capacity of 6.65 MW. Capacity output is maintained and weekly operations of engines are scheduled.

WATER SYSTEM

The Division of Utilities' Water Branch is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Koror-Airai Water System which is the water system serving the government, residential, commercial and capital center of the Republic of Palau. The system's service area includes the islands of Koror, Arakebesang and Malakal in Koror State as well as the southern region of Airai State.

The Koror-Airai Water System is a public utility. Currently, the system is being used by approximately 10,000 persons living within the system's service area.

The present Koror-Airai Water System was built in serveral project phases beginning in the late 1960's and continuing until the present. All construction has been accomplished through U.S. agencies, (TTPI and U.S. Navy OICC), funded by the Department of the Interior. Since 1980, over $9 million has been expended in CIP programs to construct, improve and expand the water system. The replacement cost of this network today would require an investment of at least $12-$15 million. This does not include pre-1980 structures that make up a significant portion of the system. A current $1.25 million water modifications project will be completed in the spring of 1990. A similar, though smaller water system had existed during the Pre-World War II Japanese administration. Except for approximately 5,000 lf of 12" main through town, the Japanese system has been phased out.

Presently, the system is serving approximately 10,000 people in both Koror and Airai States. Based on this number of people and an average water demand of 100 gpcd (gallons per capita per day), the total water demand on the system should be roughly 1 MGD (million gallon per day). However, 2.2 MGD is actually pumped into the system. Even at this rate of production, the system is operated on a "water hours" basis; on for about 16 hours per day. Leakage, poor water conservation, and misuse of water resources are the primary reasons the water system is operating in this manner.

The facilities which comprise the Koror-Airai Water System are divided into three categories. These categories are 1) the water sources, 2) the treatment and pumping facilities and 3) the distribution and storage network. A brief description of each of these categories is given below.

1. Water Sources: The Koror-Airai Water System obtains water from three different sources in both Koror and Airai states. These are a) the Ghimel Dam, b) the Ngerikiil River and c) deep wells. The deep wells are new to the system and will be operational by January 1990. The Ghimel Dam and Ngerikiil River are both in Airai State while the deep wells are scattered in both Koror and Airai States. While almost all of the water sources are in Airai State about 85% - 90% of the usage is required for the greater population in Koror State.

a. The main source is the 20 MG (million gallon) impoundment at the Ghimel Dam and Reservoir. This source has been in use since the Pre-World War II Japanese administration though the Dam was replaced after the War. Water flows by gravity from the Dam to the Water Treatment Plan (WTP), also in Airai State. When the Dam is full, about 1900 - 2000 gpm is received at the WTP. Raw water within the reservoir generally has turbitity levels of 30 to 50 NTU.

b. The second major source of water is the Ngerikiil River. This source was made operational in late 1983. A low dam raises the water level of the river so that water is available to flow into a wet well and be pumped to either the Ghimel Dam or the WTP. There are currently two 1400 gpm pumps at the pump station though a third pump is to be installed and operational by January 1990. The Ngerikiil River is usually used during times of low water levels at the Dam, through this procedure may change. The water quality of the Ngerikiil is fairly good, with normal turbitity levels ranging between 10 to 20 NTU.

c. There are eight deep wells in the system, four in Koror and Four in Airai. These wells will begin operation in early 1990 and are anticipated to greatly help the system meet demand. The wells vary from pumping capacities of 25 gpm to 85 gpm and will probably operate for various amounts of time per day depending upon overall water system conditions and the actual limits of the wells (i.e. drawdown levels, salinity, etc), which will be determined by experimentation and measurement.

2. Treatment and Pumping Facilities: The main treatment and pumping center for the Koror-Airai water system is the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) located in Airai State. The WTP employs primary filtration by sand, and chemical treatment by chlorine before water is pumped into the system for consumption.

As water enters the WTP it is directed to any one of four Automatic Valveless Gravity Filters (AVGF), which operate on the rapid-sand filtration method. Currently one AVGF, Filter No. 1, is malfunctioning and operates at a reduced capacity. At normal operation each filter handles a flow of approximately 700 gpm.

The effluent from the filters is then piped directly into the 100,000 gallon capacity clear well, first entering the chlorine contact area. Granular Calcium Hypo-cholrite is mixed in order to be dripped into the basin. The WTP attempts to maintains a free chlorine residual of .5 ppm, which experimentation has shown to achieve the desired residuals of .2 ppm at the extreme ends of the system.

From the clear-well, water is pumped into the system by a combination of four pumps; two 350 gpm pumps and two 1050 gpm pumps. The usual mode of operation has been one of the larger pumps and both smaller pumps for a total output of about 1700 gpm. Recently, operations have been tested with both the large pumps yielding about 1800 gpm. The line pressure at the WTP is about 128 psi with the 1700 gpm output and about 135 psi with the two large pumps supplying 1800 gpm.

3. Distribution and Storage Network: The Koror-Airai Water System consists of a total of approximately 100,000 lf of main piping consisting of various sizes and materials. The major distribution mains are 12" and 8" pipes, which then branch out to 6" and 4" pipes. There is still a section of old 12" Japanese main running through Koror of about 5,000 lf.

There are approximately 2,000 service connections within the Koror-Airai Water System; 1,700 in Koror and about 300 in Airai. Of these connections only about 1,000 of the Koror connections are metered. There are also 13 main line meters located throughout the whole system, on various 12", 8" and 6" lines.

Five steel water storage tanks are placed in the water system. Three one million gallon capacity tanks and two half million gallon tanks for a total of four million gallons of storage. One tank is in Airai, near the Airport, and it can store one million gallons. Due to system hydraulics this tank fills first and the Water Branch usually keeps this tank fairly full, and valved off. Two tanks of a million gallons each are in Koror town proper; one in Ngermid and one at the topside area. The Ngermid tank mainly serves that hamlet while the topside tank is the main live storage tank for the town and hence its level fluctuates during the day. Current operation has this tank full by morning and empty by evening. The two, half million gallon tanks are on Malakal and Arakebesang islands respectively, which are the extreme ends of the water system. These tanks are basically always empty.

While the water system's source and amount of supply are basically adequate, breakdowns in equipment, lack of spare parts and training, and especially misuse, waste and leaking throughout the system have contributed to an overall, progressive failing of the water system.

The system's storage tanks are for the most part empty due to the high water demand (which includes waste and leaks), on the system. At this time, operational procedures have the WTP pump station pumping continuously, even through water is available to Koror town only during the "water hours" from 5:00 a.m. until 9:00 p.m., about 16 hours per day (though many areas are served for only about 12 hours per day). The Water Branch presently is closing several main valves in the system at 9:00 p.m. so that the pump station may keep pumping all night in order to partially fill some of the system's storage tanks, which will then drain into service during the next day's operation.

The main problems causing water hours are leaking main lines and customer service connections, lack of training in the proper operation and maintenance of the system, lack of regular funding for training and the procurement of essential spare parts, and gross water misuse and poor conservation practices by the consumers (which include government/institutional, commercial/industrial and the general public). Also contributing to this situation is the lack of an adequate water utility management program, particularly in the areas of water metering and billing. This in turn has led to poor water accountability and lack of revenues to properly operate and maintain the water system infrastructure.

Briefly listed in review, the most pressing issues are:

1. Leaks in mainlines and customer services throughout the system.

2. Lack of training and spare parts for proper operation and maintenance of the system.

3. Lack of regular funding for the procurement of essential spare parts, equipment, and training.

4. Gross water misuse and poor conservation practices by all consumers.

5. Lack of an adequate water metering and billing strategy which leads to poor water accountability and lack of revenues to be used for spare parts, operation and maintenance, etc.

It is evident that the condition of the water system is worsening each year. While supply is adequate, service to the citizens of the capital center area is very poor. The status of "water hours" leads to a hoarding mentality when the water is on, hence further contributing to high use and waste. Also important is consideration of the wear and tear on equipment, (pumps and pipelines), by the vacuums created in pipes as they drain during non-water hours. The negative pressure exerted on the pipes leads, in turn, to contamination of the water in the pipes by infiltration of surrounding ground water. All of these factors contribute to poor sanitation and endanger the general health and welfare of the citizens of Palau's capital. In an economic sense, the status of Koror's water system is also a very real hindrance to further development, due to the undependable operation of such a basic infrastructure necessity.

There are numerous management, operation and maintenance and physical plant deficiencies within the Koror-Airai Water System which must be addressed for the system to achieve proper, 24 hour, cost-efficient operation, and protected the system from premature failure. The following outline provides a brief list of recommended corrective actions to be taken in these areas.

MANAGEMENT

* Re-establish and maintain a adequate water metering and billing strategy so to achieve better water accountability and hence increase revenues to be recycled back into the water system for spare parts, operations and maintenance, etc.

* Establishment of regular funding and sensible yearly budget programs for the procurement of necessary spare parts, equipment, training, etc.

* Retain a qualified civil engineer whose sole responsibility is to manage the Koror-Airai Water System.

* Develop an operator training program and establish minimum certification levels as prerequisites for employment and promotion.

* Enforce rules, procedures, billings, and disciplinary actions that help regulate water use and conservation.

* Establish a separate system of accounts for the Koror-Airai Water System to track system expenditures.

* Raise staff manpower levels to 28 men in order to allow four 4 man teams to cover the 24 hour attendance needed at the WTP, two 3 man crews for leak repair and maintenance, one 2 man crew for new connections, and two 2 man crews for meter installation and repair.

* Provide adequate salary levels and other incentives to attract qualified personnel to staff the system.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

* Purchase additional service vehicles in order to allow crews to attend all problem areas.

* Provide mobile radios for distribution system, WTP and maintenance crews.

* Prepare a comprehensive operations and maintenance manual for the entire water system.

* Establish and follow a routine operations and maintenance schedule and record system.

* Establish a workable stock inventory system and purchase adequate supplies of spare parts, treatment chemicals, laboratory chemicals, equipment, and tools.

PHYSICAL PLANT

* Repair leaks in mainlines and customer services throughout the water system.

* Repair of the old No. 1 Filter at the WTP.

* Begin planning for expansion of the Water System, including sources, treatment and pumping, and distribution and storage.

The objective of the Water Branch of the Bureau of Public Works is to provide a safe and dependable 24 hour portable water supply to the capital center area, as well as to assist in metering so that revenues are collected for this valuable resource accordingly.

In order to achieve this goal, a serious commitment is required in both effort and funding to institute a program to totally revitalize the water system and place it on sound footing for the foreseeable future. One method in approaching this status is contained in Palau's Application for Technical Assistance Funds for the Koror-Airai Water System's Water Service and Revenue Enhancement Initiative. This program requests the U.S. Department of the Interior to fund a Technical Assistance Grant for two years to be matched by in-kind funds from Palau. This technical assistance project will basically provide Public Works with the means to closely scrutinize the complete water system network in order to locate leaks and areas of high usage, to sufficiently meter these and other areas, and then to revamp the billing and collection procedures so the appropriate revenues can be gathered. This program has not yet been approved by the Department of the Interior and Palau is awaiting notice from DOI on how to proceed with these plans.

It should be noted that both immediate and long term financial support are required to accomplish many of the recommendations listed above. A portion of all of the money needed to operate and maintain the Koror-Airai Water System should be vigorously collected through stricter enforcement of the utilities fee for water use. One of the critical aspects of such a fee is that these funds be recycled into the water system for the operation and maintenance of the system. Special attention on fee collection should be paid to commercial/industrial users.

If fees could be collected for 100% of the water producted, yearly revenues, at the current rate of $0.50 per 1000 gal., would total over $400,000. It is reasonable to expect that at least 75% of this amount should be realized hence providing over $300,000 per year in desperately needed revenues. Currently, only about $100,000 per year is billed, with only a fraction of that collected (which is not recycled into the water system). About 60% of the billed accounts are "flat rate" fees, which do not identify actual use.

The Bureau of Public Works Water Branch, which is responsible for operating and maintaining the water system, will also require adequate long term funding on a yearly basis in order to keep the system operating properly.

WASTEWATER FACILITIES

At present, Koror State has the only municipal wastewater system in Palau. Wastewater disposal in the other states of Palau is accomplished with individual household systems ranging from modern flush toilet-septic tank systems to pit and over-the-water privies (benjos).

Koror Wastewater System

The Sewer Branch of the Bureau of Public Works (BPW) is responsible for operating and maintaining the municipal wastewater system in Koror State. Presently, the Sewer Branch has a staff of ten men. In April 1988, BPW hired a licensed Civil Engineer on a two year contract to assist the Sewer Branch in getting the system back to a fully operational status. As the system ages and becomes more heavily loaded, the Sewer Branch work force will eventually have to be increased to fourteen (14) sewage plant operators and technicians and one (1) superintendent so that enough manpower will be available to properly operate and maintain the system.

The municipal wastewater system in Koror State now serves approximately 4,000 to 5,000 people living on the islands of Koror Arakebesang, and Malakal. The system's wastewater collection facilities consist of approximately twenty (20) miles of gravity sewers and fore mains, thirty-five (35) satellite sewage pump stations, and three (3) major sewage pump stations.

Raw wastewater is collected and pumped to the Malakal Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) located on Malakal. The Malakal STP is designed as a 1.0 million gallon per day (MGD), trickling biofilter type, secondary treatment plant. In 1989, raw wastewater flows to the plant averaged 0.7 MGD or roughly 70% of the plant's capacity. Wastewater flows to the plant during wet weather periods were found to be 15% to 20% greater than during periods of dry weather. The difference between wet and dry weather flows is attributed to ground water infiltration and storm water inflow into leaky sewer line joints and poorly constructed sewer manholes scattered throughout the wastewater collection system.

Influent flows to the plant are steadily increasing as additional hook-ups to the wastewater collection system are made under the Palau House Sewer Connection Project. Work is now underway on Phase III of the project which is funded by a May 1988 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grant award of $971,009. Under Phase III, an additional 475 homes and buildings are scheduled to be connected to the system with primary emphasis on connecting homes to the new sewer system on Arakebesang. It is estimated that the plant's design capacity of 1.0 MGD shall be reached by the year 1995 based on approximately 150 new house sewer connections being made each year and assuming that infiltration and inflow problems are not aggravated by the new connections.

Presently, the trickling biofilter at the Malakal STP is inoperable. The Trust Territory Government has provided Palau with a grant of $158,000 in residual CIP funds for use in repairing the trickling filter. Of this amount, $60,000 will be used to repair the filter under an on-going water and wastewater improvements project being administered by the U.S. Navy OICC. The design of the trickling filter repairs should be completed by the end of January 1990 and filter repairs should be completed by October 1990. The remaining $98,000 in the grant shall be used to buy badly needed parts and supplies for the wastewater system.

The treatment plant is also currently experiencing hydraulic overloading problems which impair the performance of the plant's treatment processes. The hydraulic overloading problem is cause by constant high speed operation of the variable speed pumps located at Sewage Pump Station #2, the last station before the treatment plant. A U.S. Navy OICC administered contract to correct the hydraulic overloading problem (by replacing the existing variable speed pump motors and controls with new two-speed pumps and control) is now underway and should be completed by the end of December 1989.

A 1988 study by Louis Berger International, Inc. entitled "Evaluating Quality Defects of Specific Projects" included a review of the Palau wastewater system. This study identified $577,000 worth of design and construction related deficiencies in the system. A breakdown of these deficiencies and or recommended improvements are as follows: 1) $145,000 to convert the variable speed pumps at the last sewage pump station to constant (two-speed) pumps and enlarge the pump station wet-well; 2) $10,000 to raise low-lying manholes and relay problem sewer lines; 3) $50,000 to fund an infiltration/inflow identification and correction study; 4) $125,000 to construct a new sludge drying bed facility at the Malakal STPl 5) $10,000 to install a bypass line around the chlorine contact basin; 6) $4,500 to install an access hatch into the clarigester digester compartment; 7) $7,500 to repair sewage pump stations subject to uplift; and 8) $225,000 to provide standby generators at all sewage pump stations of 15 horsepower or larger in size. Whereas the U.S. Congress and Department of Interior arranged for the study, it is hoped that the United States shall fund the correction of these deficiencies in FY 1990.

On-Going Wastewater Improvements Projects:

Upon completion of the Arakebesang Sewer System, the BPW hired M&E Pacific, Inc.. to revise the wastewater system's operations and maintenance (O&M) manual under a $69,500 contract funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The final copies of the revised wastewater system O&M manual should be completed by the end of December 1989.

Currently, work is underway on Phase III of the House Sewer Connection Project which is funded by a $917,091 grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The project entails the construction of 475 house and building sewer connections in Koror. The primary focus of the project is house sewer connections to the recently completed sewers on Arakebesang. By the end of September 1989, approximately 150 existing and future (stubbed out) connections had been installed under the project.

Progress is also being made on Phase I of the Rural Sanitation Project (RSP-I) which is funded by a $484,250 USEPA grant. Under RSP-I, approximately 265 ventilated improved pit privies (VIP's) and 225 greywater soakage pits (GSP's) will be provided individual households and public facilities on the outer islands of Peleliu, Angaur, Kayangel, Tobi, Sonsorol, Pulo Anna and Merir. RSP-I design work and ordering of project materials have been completed. Materials delivery is expected to be completed by the end of January 1990, therefore, actual construction of the project is expected to begin in February 1990. Construction of the project should be complete by January 1991.

Future Wastewater Improvement Projects

In July 1989, Palau asked TTPI to request OICC to arrange for the design of a conventional sewer system for the Echang area of Arakebesang to connect into Arakebesang's existing sewer system. This design will replace the original design concept for Echang which called for individual septic tanks at each household with the effluent from these septic tanks being collected by small diameter gravity sewers and pumped by three (3) or four (4) small sewage pumps stations to sand beds in Echang for treatment and dispersion within the surrounding soil. The redesign of the Echang system is expected to be completed by April 1, 1990, however, construction of the system shall be postponed until funds can be obtained to meet its estimated construction cost of $1,100,000.

Approximately $1,100,000 in USEPA grant funds will become available in 1990 for additional wastewater improvements in Palau. This money will be used to fund future wastewater improvements in accordance with the USEPA approved priority list developed by Palau Environmental Quality Protection Board and BPW officials. Tentatively, the next project to be funded shall be the construction of individual household septic tank systems for the States of Airai and Aimeliik on Babeldoab under Phase II of the Rural Sanitation Project.

DIVISION OF DESIGN/ENGINEERING

The Division of Design/Engineering is responsible for physical planning, and architectural, survey, and engineering services. It also provides the administration of design and construction contract for specific projects.

Palau Rural Water System Project

For the past several years, the Palau Rural Water Systems Project has been the main focus of the Design/Engineering Branch of the Bureau of Public Works. The project stems from a $3.7 million Capital Improvement Projects Grant from the U.S. Congress to the Republic of Palau. The goal of the project was to build appropriate water systems for the rural areas of Palau. Unfortunately, $3.7 million was about 1/3 of the amount needed to build safe, dependable water systems for the rural population scattered throughout Palau's outlying areas.

Plans, Specifications and Contract Documents were provided for 19 village water systems, ranging from rain water catchment tanks to deep water wells to dams on small rivers; all usually in extremely remote areas. This Design work was contracted out for approximately $500,000. Also, a Exploratory Well Drilling Project was contracted out, at $250,000, in order to determine the ground water potential available for development. Thirty wells were drilled and eight were developed.

Four of the 19 water systems designed have been competitively bid out for construction at a total cost of $2.35 million. (Two of these systems were completed and made operational in July 1989 and two will be completed in January 1990). Also, about $300,000 was expended on rain water catchment tanks in five of the villages that did not have access to a suitable surface water or ground water sites. Approximately 200 rain water catchment tanks have been built. At this time 100 water systems remain to be constructed under the project. Unfortunately, funding is no longer sufficient to commence any new work.

The Bureau of Public Works is administering, managing and inspecting the entire project. The project manager for the Republic of Palau is an expatriate, U.S. Civil Engineer, and several local Palau Construction Inspectors provide field supervision. Approximately $200,000 in project funds have been spent over the past four years for these tasks.

Koror-Airai Water System Improvements

The Navy's Officer in Charge of Construction (OICC) Office is nearing completion on the construction of a $1.26 million package of various improvements to the Capital Center's water system, which serves about 10,000 people.

While the design, bidding and construction administration have been handled by the Navy, the Palau Bureau of Public Works - Design/Engineering Division provided the original concept and parameters for the project as well as reviewed the plans and specifications for approval before the design was complete.

The project will provide the following improvements to the Koror-Airai Water System:

* Install 8 new water supply wells.

* Additional pump and control modifications at the Gaden River Pump Station.

* Additional filtration unit at the Water Treatment Plant.

* Modification of piping at the Ghimel Dam and the Water Treatment Plant.

* Waterlines extensions for 2 of the capital center's hamlets not previously served (about 500 people).

The project has been observed by Palau Public Works during construction and will be turned over to the Palau Government after completion, which is scheduled for January or February 1990.

Energy Programs

The Energy Program is a federally funded project which has continued operations through financial support from the United States Department of Energy.

Major accomplishments include the installation of eighty-six (86) solar photovoltaic lighting systems which were completed throughout the rural communities; mostly in the States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatochobei. Funding for these projects was made available by the U.S. Department of Energy and equipment specifications were completed with assistance of UNPEDP.

A survey of the oil market in Palau was conducted with a UNV from PEDP in August 1988. Another survey of Palau's power and utility sectors will take place in late November. PEDP has granted assistance to complete this task with this office. The results of both studies will be available in late November and December, respectively.

DIVISION OF MAINTENANCE

Major renovations were completed at the McDonald Memorial Hospital's medical, surgical wards, Dental, Pediatric and other sections of the complex.

The renovation of the Bureau of Public Works, (BPW) Administration building is 100% complete.

Other tasks completed were the renovation of BPW's service station, concrete slab installations under all radiators at the National Power Plant Station, Construction of Revenue and Taxation Office and renovation of the Vice President Office.

Roads

The Support Services Branch of the BPW Division of Maintenance is currently responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of approximately 22.3 miles of paved roads and 15.3 miles of coral and gravel surfaced roads falling under the authority of the ROP (National) Government. With the exception of 5 miles of paved road in Airai State and shorter roads in four (4) States on Babelthaup, all of Palau's paved roads are located in Koror State. The main unpaved roads under the ROP Government's jurisdiction include the 12 mile Airai-Aimeliik Road to the IPSECO Power Plant in Aimeliik State and the 2.5 mile Ngerikiil Road to the Gaden Booster Pump Station.

Most of Palau's paved roads were surfaced in the early 1980's and have not been resurfaced since then due to a lack of funds. Consequently, many of these paved roads are in poor to bad condition including the completely failed section of road leading to the Palau National Airport. In addition, the condition of the Koror-Babeldoab Bridge which links Koror State to Babeldoab, Palau's largest island, continues to deteriorate and may be near failure. Palau's unsurfaced roads are also in relatively poor condition due to the limited manpower, equipment, and financial resources available to the Support Service Branch.

The U.S. Government has indicated that it may provide approximately $1,500,000 in 1990 for road repairs and repair of the Koror-Babeldoab Bridge. The road repairs are currently being designed and consist of the failed section of road near the airport and some patching work for the worst road sections in Koror. Approximately $500,000 of the $1,500,000 will be used for the road repairs with the remaining money to be used to repair the Koror-Babeldoab Bridge. For comparison, a report entitled Republic of Palau FY-1991 Budget Justifications for Construction Projects and Special Programs prepared by the Bureau of Public Works in June 1989 indicated that the estimated cost of properly repairing Palau's existing paved roads and the Koror-Babeldoab Bridge is roughly $5,630,000 and $3,558,000 respectively in 1991 dollars.

BUREAU OF COMMERCE

DIVISION OF LABOR

The primary function of Labor Division of the Bureau of Commerce of the Ministry of National Resources focus largely on foreign workers. It processes employment applications, executes, and enforces employment contract between employers and their non-resident workers. When a dispute arises between an employer and an alien worker, the Division of Labor is responsible for the conduct of an investigation, hold a hearing and render determination on the dispute. The division conducts regular monitoring on nonresident workers and their employers to insure compliance with applicable rules and regulations and the law of the Republic of Palau.

The Division of Labor anticipates revision of the existing law which allows importation of alien workers into the Republic for employment purposes and places restrictions on certain occupations which the division believe could be occupied by resident workers. The division plans and supports limitation on importation of alien workers to only the highly skilled occupations, professionals and special skills.

The Division of Labor is making arrangement with ILO and preparing to commence regional training, testing and certification project sometimes early next year. The new training scheme is sought with view toward certification of resident workers on various skills allowing them to compete with many island nations of the South Pacific Region including the Federated States of Micronesia. The project has shown good results in these areas.

The table below indicates number of resident workers versus nonresident workers in the private sector. The table further breaks down the total number of alien workers to show national origin of the alien workers. As anyone may notice there is significant increase of alien workers exceeding the number of resident workers:

TABLE NO. 4

TOTAL LABOR FORCE, PRIVATE SECTOR

Palauans	1,200
Australian	1
Bangladesh	2
Canadian	3
Chinese	144
Filipino	1,578
Hong Kong	38
Jamaican	2
Singapore	2
Taiwanese	7
Koreans	78
Japanese	66
U.S. Citizens	6
New Zealanders	3
French	1
Thai	1
Total Palauan	1,200
Total Nonresident Workers	1,932

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Cooperatives

Among the thirteen (13) chartered cooperatives in Palau, eight (8) are fisherman's cooperatives, two (2) of the three (3) consumers cooperatives are in normal operation, one (1) of the two (2) farmers cooperative is functioning satisfactorily.

Credit Unions

The operation of 23 chartered credit unions is severely affected by financial crisis of the Republic of Palau. The 153 retirees since the implementation of retirement plan within the past years have partly hampered credit unions. According to 1988 annual report on credit unions, they had a total membership of 1,063 with total shares of $1,970,374.25.

Business Industry

The number of Palau private enterpreneurs continue to grow as the Republic's economic base develops. In 1989 a total of 2,275 business establishments were conducting businesses compared to 1988 figure of 1,902. Land, air and surface transportation, construction, retailing, hotels, night clubs and a wide range of services account for most of the private activities.

DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION

Sea Transportation: Sea Transportation service system in the Republic of Palau is made up of two categories: direct calls by various shipping lines from U.S. West Coast and foreign countries and vessels carrying passengers. The other is composed of small sea-going boats which provide domestic transportation to sixteen (16) states within the Republic.

The international water transportation system is administered by a joint effort between the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Republic of Palau and the Republic of the Marshalls through the Micronesian Shipping Commission (MSC), a policy-making body created to oversee maritime shipping routes to all Micronesian ports excluding Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.

International sea transportation services are still provided by the same four (4) common carriers as reported in the U.N. Fiscal Year 1988 Report. Compared to the same time period last year, imported cargoes increased by some nine thousand (9,000) revenue tons while exports saw an increase of thirteen (13) revenue tons. The total number of voyages this year was three (3) less than last year.

Air Transportation: There are three (3) airports in the Republic, one international and two domestic. The international airport includes a fully paved runway lighted for night operations.

The air transportation system performs two services: first, adequate, regular, and safe movement of a rapidly increasing volume of cargo and passengers. Second, assist in the development of social and economic welfare.

Continental Air-Micronesia is the sole international air carrier for the Republic. A total of thirteen flights are made weekly by this airline. In addition to Continental Air-Micronesia, there are occasional chartered flights by other airline companies making calls in Palau.

Palau Paradise Air is the only domestic air transport within the Republic of Palau. Its services extend mainly between Koror, Angaur and Peleliu States. The two domestic airports at Angaur and Peleliu States are former Japanese Military airfields.

BUREAU OF RESOURCES & DEVELOPMENT

DIVISION OF MARINE RESOURCES

The Republic's inshore and

nearshore fisheries had been very much developed and had been utilized by the local citizens for both subsistence and for commercial for domestic markets as well as export markets on a smaller scale. During this reporting period the Division of Marine Resources undertook activities including community fishing port developments, managements, training, the operation of the Mariculture Center, and the normal extension service as follows:

a. Community Fishing Port Development: A grant in aid assistance received from the Government of Japan to develop four (4) fishing bases in four selected locations on the main island of Babeldoab and one on the island of Angaur. The project is divided into three phases as follow: Phase I Angaur Station, Phase II Ngerchelong Station, and Phase III is combining Ngatpang Station and Melekeok Stations. The actual construction for the grant in-aid assistance program began with the Angaur Station in August 1988 and completed in April 1989 which includes the following facilities: A new dock face of approximately 70 meters long added to the old and deteriorated dock; a dock building which includes fish receiving area, storage room, fish market room, small office, toilet/shower, and water tank, boat ramp, dredging to deepen the boat basin, landscaping and a channel light.

Phase II began in May this year and is now half completed. Phase III will begin in 1990.

b. Subsistence Fish Catch Data Collection: Another project carried-on from 1988 is the Palau Subsistence Fish Catch Data Collection funded by the U.S. Department of Commerce, a project designed to survey information on subsistence fishery production and to establish a system whereby this information is collected regularly. A fisheries biologist, Mr. Paul Gates was contracted to implement the project. The project was completed on March 30, 1989.

c. Rehabilitation of Flake Ice Making Plants: The ten (10) remaining flake Ice making plants from a previous Japanese grant-in-aid equipment were completely repaired in August and September 1989 by Japanese experts and local staff members. Ice now is abundant in the villages for fishing activity. Japanese expertise and spare parts was provided under the Community Fishing Ports Development grant-in-aid assistance.

d. Preliminary Work Plan for Inshore Resources and Management: A proposed work plan oriented toward establishing a better understanding of inshore resources and management issues has been made with the assistance of Mr. Garry Preston, Senior Scientist for Inshore Fisheries Research Program of the South Pacific Commission. The work plan will provide the direction under which the new biologist will work and train the students currently enrolled at the Institute of Marine Resources of the University of the South Pacific.

e. Overseas Training: Twelve (12) Palauans had been sent abroad to attend training courses in fishery and fishery related activities. One trainee attended the Nelson Polytechnic Pacific Fisheries Officers Training Course from February to July 1989 at the Nelson Technical College in New Zealand. Two trainees attended a three month training course on Refrigeration in Japan from March to May 1989. Four trainees attend four month fishery training course on coastal fishery technical training course from January to April 1989 and two trainees from May to August 1989. One trainee attended a four months training course on Integrated fish farming from April to July 1989. Four fishery students are currently attending three year diploma course at the Institute of Marine Resources of the University of South Pacific. Scholarship for this three year diploma course is provided by International Center for Ocean Development of Canada.

Mariculture Center

Scope and Activities: The MMDC's main function is to develop, demonstrate and promote appropriate mariculture technology for the benefit of Micronesian people. MMDC also serves as 1) a local marine science educational facility; 2) a regional Mariculture Training Center; 3) a base for visiting international researcher; and 4) a popular tourist attraction.

Educational Programs: The MMDC offers on a continuous basis a practical, 30-day training course entitled "Introduction to Giant Clam Mariculture". The course has been completed to date by about 50 Pacific Islanders. An annual Marine Science Summer Course is offered to 15 college bound Palauan high school students. Visiting researchers frequently present informal seminars on their projects.

MMDC Grant and Production

TABLE NO. 5

1. a. Grants (active - FY 1989)

U.S. Department of the Interior/Sea Grant Operations and Maintenance	$126,825
ICOD (Canada) Giant Clam Training and Seed Distribution - Phase I	$ 23,000

b. Grant (pending - FY 1989)

PFDF Clam Nurseries	$ 74,000
U.S. Department of the Interior/Sea Grant Operation and Maintenance	$110,280

TABLE NO. 6

2. Clam Hatchery Production - FY 1989

No. of 5-mos. old seed clams produced	300,000
No. of international seed shipments	30
No. of seed clam exported	23,404
No. of students trained in 30-day clam course	6
Revenues from clam seed sales and training	$60,000

TABLE NO. 7

3. Hawksbill Turtle Hatchery Production - FY 1989

No. of eggs hatched	1,180
No. of baby turtles released	288
No. of baby turtles released to date	1,926
Revenues from gate fees	$ 5,000

Current Programs: the MMDC's six core programs have each been in operation for at least five years. These include:

- giant clam mariculture, seed export and practical training.
- hawksbill turtle hatchery (head starting) and ranching.
- marine science education program for local students.
- trochus resource assessment and hatchery trials.

- * visiting scientist program.
- * tourist exhibits.

Cooperative Programs: Presently MMDC is collaborating with each of the U.S. affiliated Pacific Islands, as well as several South Pacific nations, on experimental giant clam out-planting program. The MMDC hosted a segment of the SPC-Nelson Polytechnic Fisheries Training Course in July-August 1988.

Visiting Investigators: Two dormitory buildings with a total of 12 air-conditioned room are available for visiting scientists, a $20 per person per day. Prospective visitors should contact the MMDC Manager for full information regarding costs, logistics and research permit requirements.

Facilities: Air-conditioned and ambient laboratory rooms are maintained for visitors at a cost of U.S. $20 per room per day. There is an extensive flowing seawater system with live holding tanks available. An air-conditioned equipment room contains compound and dissecting microscope, balances, centrifuge, refrigerator, 20-cubic foot freezer and Macintosh Computers with software.

Three boats are available for rental from MMDC; a 12-meter Yamaha diesel for US $150/day with driver, and two 9-meter Yamahas for US $80/day with driver (fuel costs are extra). Local drivers are mandatory on all boat trips. Scuba equipment is available for rental at local dive shops.

Publications: The MMDC Bulletin is published quarterly and distributed free to an international mailing list of about 300 addresses. A comprehensive bibliography listing articles published on all aspects of mariculture, fisheries and the marine environment in Palau is currently in press, to be published in late 1988 by the UNFAO South Pacific Office.

TABLE NO. 8

4. Trochus Hatchery Product:	
4 months old seeds.......	35,000

DIVISION OF CONSERVATION AND ENTOMOLOGY

Toward the end of 1988, Executive Order No. 70, formally established the Division of Conservation and Entomology, headed by a Chief who is responsible to the Director of the Bureau of Resources and Development. This Division shall have, among many others, the following duties and functions:

1. Prepare plans and directions for the Palau-wide Entomological program involving soil, water, air, archaeological remains, flora and fauna, and other resources.

2. Prepare plans and directions for the Palau-wide Conservation program involving insects, pests, weeds and related forms including their control measures; helps the Plant and Animal Quarantine Program and other agricultural pest problems.

The following activities were carried out:

1. Fruitfly traps were prepared with methyl eugenol and cue-lure to check if the Oriental fruitfly, Dacus dorsalis, and the Melon Fruitfly, D. cucurbitae, respectively, have crept into Palau. The trapping was done on Koror and Airai, where the National Airport is located. None of the fruitflies was found in the fruitfly traps. The trapping continued until March of 1989 with negative results.

2. Both the interior and the yard of the Laboratory/Office were cleaned and put in order. All the specimens were checked and those that were found

damaged are now being replaced. Some new plants were planted in the yard and in the Botanical Garden.

3. It was during this period that Chromolaena odorate, a noxious weed, was confirmed to be established in several locations in Palau.

4. The Baculovirus oryctes, a virus attacking the coconut beetle (Oryctes rhinoceros), was continually produced and distributed around Palau, where the beetle's damage was observed to be serious. This is an on-going program for the control of the coconut rhinoceros beetle in Palau.

5. The Chief Conservationist and his staff attended several workshops and an International meeting as follows:

a. Mangrove Forest Workshop
b. Agroforestry Workshop
c. Basic Wildland Fire Workshop
d. E-W Palau Environmental Education Workshop
e. Environmental Assessment Report Workshop
f. Fourth South Pacific Conference on Nature Conservation and Protected Areas.
g. The Chief Conservationist participated in a private pesticide applicator workshop as an instructor.

6. Biological Control Agents:

a. Mass-rearing of the virus used to control the coconut rhinoceros beetle continued during the period. The mass-rearing of Baculovirus oryctes is an on-going program of the Division aimed at the control of the coconut rhinoceros beetle which is a very serious pest of the coconut palm in Palau.

b. A biological control agent, reuchaetes pseudoinsulata, was imported from Guam. This moth's caterpillars are biological control agents for a noxious weed called Chromolaena odorata. This work continued to the present time. There has been no establishment of the moth in the field yet.

c. The Divisions' staff helped Dr. Mari Marutani on collection of the red coconut scale (Furcaspis Oceanica). Dr. Gerald Denton on the Lantana weed and its predators. The former was interested in the biological control agents (parasites) of the red coconut scale in Guam. She got the parasitic wasp and Dr. Denton was given information on the Lantana weed and was assisted to several lantana sites in Palau.

7. The Chief Conservationist and his staff worked in a collaborative effort with Drs. Mark Merlin and Tom Keene of the University of Hawaii with financial support from Dr. Lawrence Hamilton of the East-West to produce a secondary school conservation environmental book called "Dellomel Era Belau". The book is soon to come out and be available for utilization in the schools of Palau.

8. The "Field Guide to the Birds of Palau" became available. Mr. John Engbring and Conservation staff were involved in the production of the book. The Bureau of Education financed the publication with U.S. Federal Grants.

9. The Chief Conservationist imported Mondo grass sprigs (Ophiopogon japonicus) to be used as ground cover. The plant is doing fine at the Biology Laboratory yard.

10. Efforts were made to implement the

Phase III (Implementation) of the management plan for Ngerukewid Wildlife Reserve. This follows a resource survey that has previously been done.

11. Medicinal Plants: The Scientific Illustrator for the Division started making colored illustrations of Palau medicinal plants. To date, sixteen (16) illustrations have been made. These will be used for a planned medicinal book for Palau.

12. Pests:

a. Spider mites were observed doing serious damages to cassava plants in Palau.

b. A moth was reared out from caterpillars feeding on Serianthes kanehirae, an important timber tree for Palau.

c. A thrips, Thrips palmi, a new comer to Palau was found doing damages to cucumber in Airai.

d. A list of forestry insects was made and forwarded to the Forestry Service of the Division of Agriculture. The list of Palau forestry insects will be included in the USDA and U.S. Forestry Service's publication known as the "Forest Insect and Diseases Conditions in the United States for 1989".

13. The Division's staff assisted two ESCAP scientists who visited Palau to gather information for the preparation of a State of the Environment Report of the SPC area for the ESCAP Ministerial meeting held in Kaula Lumpur.

14. The Divisions' staff began work on a map that will include the Southwest Islands. This map will be used in a conservation program designed to collect names and plot them on the map. The intention is to put names of mountains, hills, rivers, mangrove, reefs, lagoons, various islets, channels, and other spots on the map before they get lost.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE

The Division of Agriculture hosted a four week workshop on livestock sponsored by UNDP/FAO. Another livestock training was sponsored by Taiwan which lasted a month. The other training on quarantine inspection was held in Guam. This training was sponsored by the South Pacific Commission.

Palau Agrifund (Palau Agriculture Revolving Fund

A revolving fund project was established 19 years ago with original funding from the Palau Legislature, to assist farmers with small farm tools, machinery, and supplies. Sales for this Fiscal Year 1989 totalled $103,092.00.

Livestock

The current poultry egg producers raise between 7,000 to 10,000 or more layers depending on the culling and stocking rates. Production level has been on the average of 75 percent through out the year with PMA being the most populated of the four commercial poultry farms, dominating over half of the total layer population.

The Australorps distribution program started operation in February 1989 and has been able to distribute 1,948 (4 weeks old) chicks to public individuals for back yard poultry raising activities. This distribution program consist of 7 cockerels and 57 hens of the Australorps strain and plans are to increase the number of the parent stocks due to higher public demands.

A new 20 sow piggery is nearing

completion and should be in full operation by next year. The total of commercialized piggeries gathers approximately 60 to 80 sows in full production performances while the backyard pig raising system is still popular throughout Palau.

Extension

Rental of farm equipment has resulted in the cultivation of small gardens which added to a total of 31.7 acres. Most are planted with root crops; cassava, sweet potatos, dry land taro and also vegetables.

Forestry

The forestry program received a $32,000 grant from the USDA Forest Service for Fiscal Year 1989, for a training center, extension program and fire suppression control.

The forestry program also hosted two training programs on Agroforestry and Wildland fire sponsored by USDA Forest Service. The other two trainings; one on heavy equipment mechanic was hosted by Public Works and sponsored by FAO and the other one was hosted by Environmental Quality Protection Board (EQPB) and sponsored by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Office.

A total of 10 acres of various sized plantations were clear brushed as a part of annual maintenance. A total of 50 Norfolk Island pines were cut and sold for Christmas trees.

The forestry program distributed a total of 5,000 plants to farmers, schools, states, and interested individuals.

PALAU MARITIME AUTHORITY

Introduction

The Palau Maritime Authority is a semi-autonomous government agency created by Title 27 of the Palau National Code to negotiate foreign fishing agreements to allow tuna fishing within the Republic's 200 mile EEZ and to manage as well as regulate living marine resources within the zone. The agreements negotiated by the Authority are to be approved by the Palau National Congress before they become effective.

During the period covered by this report, five foreign fishing agreements were in effect. The agreements are with the (1) Fisheries Associations of Japan; (2) Multilateral Fisheries Teaty with United States; (3) Palau Marine Industries Corporation; (4) Pacific Marine Inc.; and the (5) Palau International Traders Inc.

Foreign Fishing Agreements

1. Fisheries Associations of Japan: After three consultation meetings between representatives of the Fisheries Associations of Japan and the Palau Maritime Authority the parties failed to agree on the terms of the new fishing agreement. Because of this difficulty and in an effort to avoid possible discontinuation of a fishing arrangement which has generated over half million dollars in cash revenues into the Republic's treasury, the Authority and the Association agreed to extend the terms and conditions of the initial agreement signed in November 5, 1983 for another one year extension from August 1, 1989 to July 31, 1990.

Under this extension arrangement, the Authority will allow up to 290 fishing vessels of the Association to fish in Palau's 200 mile EEZ for a cash fee of seventy (70) million yen to be paid in a single lump sum payment. For this current arrangement, the Goods and Services agreement which gave Palau ten (10) million yen worth of goods and in-kind services last year was discontinued.

2. Multilateral Fisheries Treaty with the United States: This is a fisheries treaty between the government of the United States and several governments of the South Pacific countries and the Republic of Palau is also a party to the treaty. This is the second annual period of the treaty which went into effect on June 15, 1988. This treaty is being administered and monitored by the Forum Fisheries Agency based in Honiara, Solomon Island for member countries of the South Pacific Forum. The treaty is for a period of five years from the date it was entered into force. Table in this report list the amount of revenues received under each fisheries arrangement by the Republic of Palau.

During the period the treaty is in force, the Government of the United States shall pay an annual cash payment of $10 million to member countries as a guaranteed fishing fee for forty vessels for each year for five years while the fishing industry pays additional $1.75 million for each year. Additionally, the Pacific Islands countries which are a party to the Treaty shall have equal opportunities for access to the $250,000.00 value of technical assistance each year to be provided upon request by the United States tuna industries. This report list the amount of revenues received under each fisheries arrangement by the Republic of Palau.

3. Palau International Traders Incorporated (PITI): This fishing agreement with this locally registered corporation is for a period of five year from October 1985. The agreement allows the operation of longline and pole and line vessels. At present, only fourteen fishing vessels have been issued fishing license to fish for the company. Under this agreement, the fishing fee is based on a per vessel per year fee payment system. With this system, an individual vessel pays a set fee as it applies for a fishing permit.

The PITI is the company that purchased the former Van Camp fishing facility in 1985 and has been using the facility as a base for its longline and pole and line boat operation. At present, a total of fourteen (14) fishing vessels have been issued licenses to fish for the company.

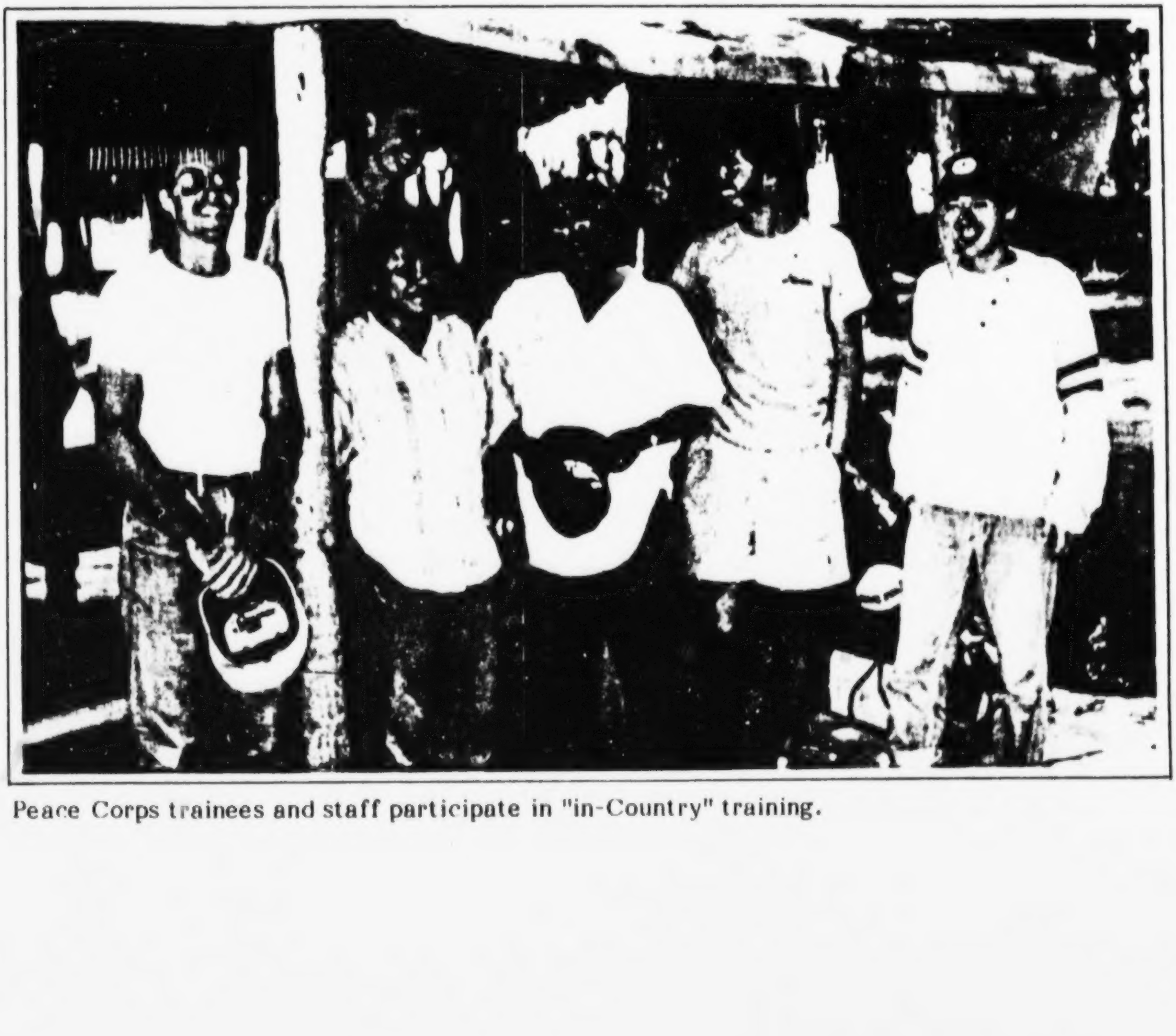
4. Palau Marine Industries Corporation (PMIC): The agreement with Palau Marine Industries Corporation started on 20 June 1988. The agreement was for a period of one year with option to extend for another one year period. The PMIC is registered as a Palau corporation and is in the process of building its shore base fishing facility. Their facility which is under construction will include ice making plant, cold storage, office space, housing complex for foreign fishermen, docking and loading and unloading facilities for the fishing vessels.

The lump sum fee for this agreement to be paid in a single payment to the National Treasury of Palau through the Palau Maritime Authority is $18,750.00. The total payment which is calculated to $1,250.00 per vessel per year quaranteed license fees for fifteen longline fishing vessels .for one year but additional licenses in excess of 15 could be issued. At present, a total of 56 fishing licenses have been issued to the company for longline operation. In this respect, a total of 41 vessels with licenses will have to pay their fishing fee at the end of the agreement year. The total fee still to be paid to the National Treasury through the Authority by the company for the 41 vessels is $51,250.00.

5. Pacific Marine Incorporated: The agreement with this locally registered corporation went into effect on January 1988. It is for a period of one year

with also an option to extend the terms of the agreement for an additional one year period. Since neither of the contracting parties showed any intention to terminate the agreement, the agreement was extended for another one year period. The lump sum fee for this second year of the agreement which has been paid to the National Treasury is $25,000.00 for the operation of 20 longline fishing vessels. The total fee also calculates to $1,250.00 per vessel per year.

During this current year of this agreement, a total of twenty three licenses have been issued to the company. In this respect, three of the vessels will have to pay their fee before the agreement expires in January 1990. The three vessels will have pay a total of $3,750.00 through the Authority to the Treasury.



Peace Corps trainees and staff participate in "in-Country" training.

PART VI

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The major event of the year was the election for national government in Palau on 2 November 1988. The campaigning and voting took place peacefully and without problems. Because of seven (7) candidates running for President, the winner received a plurality instead of a majority. The Honorable Ngiratkel Etpison was top-vote getter with 25 more votes than his nearest rival. A court challenge by the runner-up was withdrawn before a hearing.

There was a smooth transfer of power from the interim government led by Vice President Remengesau in January and the new government is now functioning.

There were no votes on the Compact of Free Association during the year but the OEK (National Congress) did pass a law in August of 1989 requiring another plebiscite between 1 January and 30 June of 1990. The President must pick the date and allow for at least 60 days of political education prior to the vote.

Administrative Advancements

During the year under review, the Trust Territory Office of Transition continued to monitor CIP projects and provide liaison with the Trusteeship Council, prepare the Annual Report to the United Nations and administer several technical assistance grants.

As noted in last year's report, the responsibilities of self-government have been transferred to the constitutional government of Palau and normal government operations are conducted by democratically elected local officials.

Those responsibilities still falling upon the Administering Authority under the Trusteeship Agreement and federal law applicable to the Trust Territory are currently exercised out of the Office of Territorial and International Affairs, Department of the Interior pursuant to Secretarial Order 3119 of 10 July 1987.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

BUREAU OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Domestic Affairs is headed by a Director who is under the supervision of Minister of State. The Director is responsible for National and State relations. The director also has jurisdiction over Public Affairs which includes the conduct of all National and State Elections, Plebiscites or Referenda. The Director serves as principal legislative liaison between the Executive and Legislative branches of the National Government. The Bureau of Domestic Affairs has jurisdiction over the following Divisions:

A. Division of Public Affairs
B. Division of Lands and Survey
C. Palau Public Land Authority

DIVISION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Three main offices are supervised under the Division of Public Affairs: The Public Information Office that acquires and disseminate information to the general public. The office works closely with the local broadcasting station, WSZB, governmental agencies, and other media sources to ensure publication, broadcast, and release of general or practical information in the public interest; the Legislative Liaison Office maintains a staff which is mainly responsible for monitoring legislative matters, including bills and resolutions adopted in Palau National Congress, also known as "Olbiil Era Kelulau (OEK)". Liaison Officers, who also labby for the executive branch, cover events of both houses of the Congress and submit reports of congressional legislative program to the President, the Vice-President, and all ministers; the Election Registrar is responsible for the election information and records. The Registrar is responsible for the election information and records. The Registrar's Office provides all technical assistance for the actual conduct of elections or referendums, including voter registration and notarizing election documents. Aside from the specific functions performed by the three aforementioned offices, the Division of Public Affairs provides assistance to state governments in technical areas when the Division has the capability to render assistance, especially in elections and other governmental matters, i.e., organization, legislative workshop, and national-state liaisons.

The Legislative Liaison Office reports the following Public Laws that came into effect during the year in review:

RPPL 3-1: Creating a Commission on Future Palau/United States Relations.

RPPL 3-2: To authorize and appropriate $23,500,000 in the form of a Unified National Budget for Fiscal Year 1989.

RPPL 3-10: To provide for a referendum on the Compact of Free Association, as executed by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Palau on January 10, 1986.

RPPL 3-12: To authorize an Annual Unified National Budget for the Republic of Palau Fiscal Year 1990. The sum of $45,393,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby authorized to be appropriated from the National Treasury of the Republic of Palau for the purpose of covering operational and other contingent expenses of the National and State Government for the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1990.

RPPL 3-13: To authorize the sum of $24,220,000. Thereof in the form of a Unified National Budget for Fiscal Year 1990 and for related purposes.

Elections: As part of the Division of Public Affairs duties. The Division conducted the following elections during the reporting period:

July 26, 1989: Aimeliik State, Third General Election to elect the members of the State Legislature and the Constitutional Amendment.

August 14, 1989: Melekeok State Special Election for vacant seat of the State Legislature.

September 14, 1989: Ngiwal State Special Election, House of Delegates, National Congress.

September 15, 1989: Koror State, Third General Election to elect the members of the State Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES OF OLBIIL ERA KELULAU

The Olbiil Era Kelulau (Palau National Congress) is comprised of two houses, the Senate and the House of Delegates. Members of each are elected to four year terms at the general election.

There are sixteen delegates, one from each of the states of Palau. Senators represent geographic districts determined according to population by a reapportionment commission. Reapportionment plans are drawn every eight years, and prescribe the number of senators to be elected during the period the plan is in effect. At present, there are fourteen senators, consisting of four from the northern part of Palau, nine from Koror, and one from the southern islands.

The Olbiil Era Kelulau possesses constitutional power generally comparable to those of the United States Congress, and operates in much the same way as well. Bills may be introduced in either house, by the members or by the President of the Republic. Each house establishes its own rules or procedures, but in the first two session Olbiil Era Kelulau, both have required that a bill pass on three separate reading in each house for adoption.

A bill will be put up for first reading upon introduction. Once a bill is passed on first reading, it will be assigned by the presiding officers to one or more of the standing committees for report. A committee may choose to report on bill or to let the bill die without report. The report may be favorable and may recommend amendments as well, or may be unfavorable, in which case the bill will progress no further unless it is reassigned to another committee. The bill will then be transmitted to the next committee to which it was originally referred or put up for second reading.

A bill passing second reading will be referred to the Legislative Counsel for review as to form and legal sufficiency. The Legislative Counsel will make his report on the bill, including any recommended corrective, but not substantive, amendments. The bill will then be placed on the calendar for third reading, when the full House will vote to either adopt the bill with the corrective amendments or to reject the bills. It should be mentioned that floor amendments to a bill may be offered at any time prior to passage on third reading.

If adopted, the bill is transmitted to the other house of the Olbiil Era Kelulau where it undergoes essentially the same process. If adopted by the other house in a modified form, it will be returned to the original house, which will consider whether to agree or disagree with the changes. If the changes are not accepted, a conference committee will be appointed by the presiding officers of each house, which will attempt to reach agreement. If they report that they are able to so, each house will vote on the changes proposed by the conference committee.

A bill adopted by the Olbiil Era Kelulau will be transmitted to the President. The President either signs the bill or vetoes it, in which case it must be returned within 15 days of transmittal with a statement of the reasons for the veto. If the bill is not returned within this period, it becomes law without action by the President. The Olbiil Era Kelulau, by majority vote of each house, may pass a bill referred by the President in accordance with the President's recommendation and return it to the President for reconsideration. It should be noted that the President has line item veto authority on appropriations bills, which vetoes are subject to this same process.

Joint resolutions go through a similar process, except that they only are subject to two readings and do not require action by the President. Both joint and single house resolutions may or may not be referred to committee at the discretion of the presiding officer. The Senate exercises its advise and consent power regarding presidential appointees, approval requiring a favorable vote of 2/3 of the members, by means of Senate resolutions voted upon by secret ballot.

The April 1989 UN Visiting Mission meets with traditional leaders of Palau.

PART VII

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

In Palau, in the Western Carolines, hamlets were traditionally ruled by a council of 10 titled male chiefs and a parallel advisory staff of 10 female chiefs, each representing one of the ranking clans of the community. In addition to these two councils, both men and women were, and continue to be, grouped in numerous societies for social and economic purposes. Palau's hamlets were loosely linked into village clusters constituting today's states. These village clusters in turn were lined in alliance to make up two great semi-states, north and south, each headed by a high chief, the Reklai and Ibedul respectively. Due to rapid change in the traditional system, however, today's younger, educated people have been able to assume greater positions of prestige and responsibility in the community regardless of traditional rank.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Trust Territory inhabitants are guaranteed basic human rights and fundamental freedoms as set forth in the Constitutions of each of the national and state governments which now make up the Trust Territory, as well as those set forth in the Trust Territory Code. These include:

- Freedom of religion, speech, press, right of assembly, and petition;

- No slavery or involuntary servitude;

- Protection against unreasonable search and seizure;

- No deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law;

- No ex-post facto law;

- Excessive bail, excessive fines, cruel and unusual punishment prohibited;

- No discrimination on account of race, sex, language, or religion;

- Freedom of migration and movement within the Territory;

- The maintenance of free elementary education;

- No imprisonment for failure to discharge contractual obligation;

- Writ of habeas corpus;

- No quartering of soldiers in private houses;

- Trade and property rights protected; and

- Due recognition of local customs.

The right of petition is used freely. Inhabitants have frequently petitioned the United Nations as well as the Administering Authority.

INDIGENOUS RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

Christianity has supplanted the earliest indigenous religious beliefs. Superstition, however, is still prevalent and a devout Christian may still cling firmly to beliefs in ghosts and spirits, both good and evil. In Palau, the Modignai Church is an indigenous non

Christian religion.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES

Both Protestant and Catholic Missions operate in the Territory.

The United Church Board of World Ministries and the Society of Jesus represent the predominant Protestant and Catholic Mission groups; the Lebenzell Mission, Seventh Day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Assembly of God are also active. The Bishop of the Catholic Vicariate of the Marshall and Caroline Islands maintains headquarters at Truk.

New missionary organizations desiring to become established in the Territory must have the necessary means of support and accommodations and must meet other requirements as well.

STATUS OF WOMEN

Women in the Trust Territory are equal in law with men. Women have equal access to courts and equal rights to own property, control earnings, act as guardians, engage in business, hold public office, and vote. Spouses are not responsible for each other's debts either in civil law or local custom. The strength of local custom may influence the exercise of these rights in varying degrees.

OFFICE OF ARCHIVES

During the year under review, the technical assistance project to provide microfilm capability to Palau was underway. Palau has received a complete set of the microfilm collection.

The Archivist of the Trust Territory Office of Transition continues to provide on-going training and consultation to all parties upon request.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

The bureau's functional organization is comprised of four main divisions namely, Division of Parks and Recreation, Division of Cultural Affairs, Division of Social Work and Division of Youth Affairs. The two latter have yet to be established due to lack of sufficient funding.

Besides the bureau's services of sport activities and historical and/or cultural preservation programs, it had aimed and exerted much efforts in youth development programmes as a way to get on with community-oriented projects. It had provided an opportunity for youth to learn and understand their origin, environment, language, way of life and role of authority so that they may control their lives through communicating, co-operating and relating with rest of community as well as the whole world. As a top priority project, a 37-minute video program regarding the dangers of drugs and alcohol was prepared as a highlight for the Youth Day in March. This video is in local language and is being circulated throughout the rest of the sixteen (16) states in the Republic. This year 25 volunteer youth workers were trained to posess skills and knowledge in identifying community/youth development needs in rural areas for youth volunteer projects. Presently, the means of extending services to all the states in the Republic is through the new established youth social network which is composed of representatives from all states. In setting positive direction for the youth, we need to look into future preventive programmes.

DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The Division of Parks and Recreation objectives is to promote Athletic, Cultural, Social and other recreational activities, and to establish Public Parks and other recreation areas in the Republic of Palau.

SPORTS PROGRAM

The sports program provides sports information and services to youth organizations, private groups in the Republic of Palau. This office is responsible to organize and conduct sports programs for the general public.

REGULAR SPORTS IN PALAU

Palau Major League (men)
Basketball League (men & women)
Softball League (men & women)
Volleyball League (men & women)
Lawn Tennis

This office for the past years had been assisting, organizing and officiating school sport activities.

SPORTS FACILITIES

In spite of a shortage of sport facilities, office of Parks and Recreation has managed to run each sports program successfully.

A proposal has been written for improvement of existing sports facilities in Palau. It has been considered and tentatively scheduled for planners to come on June 1990.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS COMPETITION

1989 Basketball Tournament was held in Palau. Participating Team and their standings.

FSM	Champion
Republic of Palau	2nd Place
Guam	3rd Place
Saipan	
Yap	
Filipino/Palau Association	

1989 Mobil Games (baseball) was held in Guam. Participating teams and their standings

TABLE NO. 9

TEAM	WIN	LOSE	PCT
Guam	4	1	.800
Palau	2	2	.500
Saipan CNMI	2	2	.500
FSM	0	3	.000

Sports committees are being organized and participants are being recruited and trained for upcoming "1990 Micronesian Games" to be held on Saipan July 7-15, 1990.

SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

The Republic of Palau Social Security System (System) entered its second fiscal year on October 1, 1988 which ended on September 30, 1989. The System is still administered by the five Board members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate of the Olbiil Era Kelulau. The authorized representative of the Board is the Social Security Administrator who is delegated the authority to oversee the general administration and operation of the system.

The total additions to the system's fund in FY 1989 is $1,871,867. Around 69.15% of the total was collected from a total of 240 employers and a total of 5,595 employees who contributed to the system including penalties and interests charged on employers who payments were in delinquent. Around 29.39% is net income from funds invested in stocks and bonds and other marketable securities outside Palau. Around 1.45% is income from miscellaneous receipts.

An employer's contribution is 3% of up to a maximum of $2,000 remuneration paid in cash to his employee during each Calendar Quarter. And an employee's contribution is 3% of up to a maximum of $2,000 remuneration he receives in cash during each Calendar Quarter.

As of October 1, 1988, a total of $4,313,575 in market value was invested in US stocks and bonds and other marketable securities which increased to a total of $4,940,692 as of September 30, 1989.

Miscellaneous receipts include ROPSSS share of the last Trust Territory Social Security System's funds distributed in Fiscal Year 1989 and reimbursements for management of Palau Prior Service claims.

Total deductions from the System's fund in Fiscal Year 1989 is $1,553,584. Around 88.80% of the total were benefit payments paid to beneficiaries during the period. And around 11.20% were administrative expenses.

During Fiscal Year 1989, an additional 60 beneficiaries increased the total number of beneficiaries to 863 as of September 30, 1989. These include wage earners who have reached the age of 60 and who have been terminated from work (retirees), disabled wage earners and survivors.

A retiree's annual benefit is 16.2% of the first $10,000 plus 2.7% of the next $30,000 plus 1.35% of the next $30,000 plus .675% of taxable earnings in excess of $70,000 which is being paid monthly (basic monthly benefit) until he dies. Survivor's benefit is 60% of the basic monthly benefit for the spouse and 15% for each dependent child limited to 100% of the basic monthly benefit for the deceased wage earner.

BUREAU OF HEALTH SERVICES

General Introduction

The Center of the Republic of Palau health system is the health facility located in Koror, the government center. MacDonald Memorial Hospital is directly accessible to residents of Koror, the urban center where 68% of the population of Palau resides. Residents of three adjoining states to Koror, Airai, Aimeliik and Ngatpang, with recently built road infrastructure have better access by land transportation to the hospital. This makes at present 79% of the Palau population having better and easier access than before to the hospital. Residents outside the center must rely on dispensaries for their primary care services and travel to the hospital for secondary and more sophisticated care. Travel time between the outlying areas and the hospital in Koror ranges from 20 minutes boat or plane ride to two hours depending on tide, weather conditions and distance. The Southwest Islanders, which number roughly 150 people or less must await for field-trip ship to come to the center for care. However, there is daily contact via short-wave radio to communications center and the hospital. Emergency evacuations for Southwest Islanders occur on a case by cases basis.

Current Situation

The Director of the Bureau of Health Services (BHS) or his representative(s) have the following mandate under the Trust Territory Code and the Constitution:

"....To maintain and improve health and sanitary conditions minimize and control communicable disease, establish standards of medical and dental care and practice, encourage scientific investigation in the field of health, supervise and administer all government owned hospitals, sanitariums, clinics, dispensaries and such other medical and dental facilities...." (General Provisions, Title 63, Trust Territory Code).

"The National Government shall take positive action to attain these national objectives and implement these national policies.... protection of the safety and security of persons and property; promotion of the health and social welfare of the citizens through provision of free or subsidized health care..." (Responsibilities of the National Government, Article VI, Constitution of the Republic of Palau).

The Bureau of Health Services is administered by a Director who is under direct supervision of the Minister of Social Services. The BHS has four office and three divisions. The four offices represent the service area of the Bureau while the three Divisions represent program areas. They are (1) Office of Nursing; (2) Office of Health Manpower Development; (3) Office of Health Services Administrator; (4) Office of Health Planning; (5) Division of Public Health an Preventive Health Care Services; (6) Division of Clinical Services and (7) Division of Dental Services. Chiefs of these offices and divisions report directly to the Director.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

The Division of Public Health and Preventive Health Care Services includes the following programs: Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Family Planning/Family Health; Maternal and Child Health (MCH); Sanitation and Environmental Health; Geriatric Home Health Care; Immunization; Communicable Disease Control and Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Health Education. This division plays a very important role in promoting improved community health through immunization of children, improved services to mothers and children, health education on television and radio broadcast, and also through direct patients/family counseling. Additionally, this division staffs the 13 dispensaries located strategically in twelve of the sixteen states of the Republic.

This year is the third year of the Community Health Center (CHC) operation grant for the Republic. The organization chart has been finalized to reflect the status and the integration of all the services to come under the Community Health Center. In addition the CHC now has a medical director and a managerial director is soon to arrive. Therefore, under this arrangement, the Division of Public Health and Primary Health Care Services, the division of dental health services, the Outpatient Department and emergency services functionally come under the Medical Director and Project Director of the Community Health Center (CHC).

DIVISION OF CLINICAL SERVICES

This division (the Hospital) comprises all hospital services. Programs and services under this division include emergency medicine, surgical, medical, anesthesia, obstetrics and gynecology, inpatient and pediatric services. Service aspects of radiography, medical laboratory and pharmacy also fall under this division. Hemodialysis and physiotherapy services are included.

Working hand in hand with these three divisions are four supporting offices.

OFFICE OF NURSING

This office provides critical nursing support services to the hospital and public health now the Community Health Center. It is responsible to assure that adequate nursing personnel are available to staff all areas needing nursing services. Its responsibility is also to confirm ongoing development and implementation of effective nursing plans to assure quality care.

The Office of Nursing provides critical support to Clinical and Public Health Nursing as well as the overall administration of health care services within the BHS. Nursing Office provides support to nursing personnel as they attempt to live up to their philosphy - "provision of the best nursing care to patients regardless of social or economic status, religious preference, race, sex, cultural beliefs or the nature of their health problem". This is the biggest office in terms of the number of staff. Nursing staff make up 51% of the BHS personnel. Plans have been developed to enhance growth in professionalism, skill building and continuing education, quality assurance, development, implementation and evaluation of nursing care programs and community health education. Implementation of the nursing service plan will enhance the overall quality of health care services in the Bureau.

OFFICE OF HEALTH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

A Manpower Development Plan has been developed and implemented to assure support in production of appropriate types and number of medical, health and allied health professionals and to strengthen continuing education program within the BHS for medical staff nursing and dental health personnel and the rest of the health professionals and technicians. The role of this office is the production of manpower resources is to continually analyze manpower problems and needs of the BHS and communicate the findings to producers of manpower resources, i.e. Bureau of Education and the Palau Scholarship Board. Continuing education in BHS will be administered by this office and efforts of coordinating consultant visits will increase.

OFFICE OF HEALTH PLANNING

The Office of Health Planning oversees management of Public Health Statistics, Coordination of bilateral and International Health Programs and funding agencies. Health Planning activities including revision of the present 5-year Comprehensive Health Plan, coordination of U.S. Federal Programs and Medical Records and Vital Statistics, etc. Capability of this office has to be developed and strengthened to enable it to provide needed technical assistance to all divisions and offices in the BHS particularly in data analysis, grant writing, program evaluation, compliance with outside funding agencies and most critical the development and refinement of the BHS Health Information System to assure regular and timely analysis, reporting and publication of accurate health information.

Other Available Health/Medical Services:

Aside from MacDonald Memorial Hospital, the Republic of Palau has one private medical practitioner who operates the Belau Medical Clinic. Residents are fortunate to have a choice in services however, because of the clinic is privately operated, it is sometimes difficult for some people to afford its services. The doctor in the clinic has hospital privileges for inpatient services. He has also agreed to assist other doctors in the hospital by taking night calls as scheduled.

In addition, the Seventh Day Adventist Church has a private optometrist practicing under its auspices. The practitioner commutes between his practice in Guam and Palau regularly through out each year.

OFFICE OF HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Accounting Services: Fiscal management services capability of the BHS have to be developed to provide a mechanism where the Director and his staff can truly have fiscal planning capability. The BHS needs a realistic budget for which the department should be held accountable. The BHS needs to keep accounting books to monitor spending throughout the year and out Department managers should be trained in the basics of financial management, given realistic budgets and be required to stay within them during the year. This development would contribute toward improvement of the billing system and eventual review and revision of the present fee-schedule for medical and other services. Such has been under development during 1989 Fiscal Year and efforts will intensify next year in this critical area of development.

Clinical Laboratory: To continue to improve management of clinical laboratory and quality of services. During 1989, clinical lab was involved actively in Infection Control activities within the hospital and other appropriate areas in the BHS. A consultant in Medical Technology is needed periodically to provide technical assistance to the Clinical Laboratory personnel.

X-Ray Services: To continue to improve management of X-ray services and to provide needed training of one staff. We have recruited one X-ray assistant and technician to replace the one who left employment this year. A consulting radiologist or radiographer is required to provide technical assistance and training in this department on a periodic basis.

Pharmacy Services: To continue pharmacy services. Take part in the development of a revised formulary for the Republic of Palau Hospital. This needs to be done as soon as possible. To continue to maintain an active Narcotics Control Board/Committee that monitors the dispensing and use of narcotic substances. The pharmacist retired in March of 1989, there is no functioning pharmacist within the hospital now.

Food Services: A more immediate concern at this time is recruitment of Food Services Manager to manage this area. Acquisition of new kitchen equipment is necessary. Many are over 10 years old and cannot function properly. Budget for food services is inadequate for meals per month. Due to inadequate storage and other problems, foods are bought in smaller quantities. Procurement of local foods from local vendors is inefficient.

Building Maintenance: This area is a very important service area in the BHS. A working preventive maintenance plan must be in place to insure longer life to our fast-deteriorating structure until the new hospital is built. A preventive maintenance plan for the new Hospital is also very urgently needed.

Material Management: Material management is responsible for ordering and distribution of all hospital supplies, medical supplies and drug. Chronic storage of drugs, medical supplies and other supplies have been due to the government cashflow problem and needs to be resolved and continually reviewed. Storage area problem needs to be resolved and proper priorities set.

Bio-Medical Equipment Maintenance: This is a one-man service area. A schedule of maintenance is maintained current at all times to minimize equipment breakage. An adequate budget for replacement of part and tooks should be kept. Constant electric power fluctuation contribute to fast-deterioration of medical equipments. Periodic refresher courses for staff is needed. A periodic visit of an equipment repair technologist is required and scheduled.

Health Status - Statistics

Vital Registration System: The registration of births, deaths and fetal deaths is a function of the Bureau of Health Services. The legal basis for the system is 34 PNC 4001-4006. The Director of the Bureau is responsible for ensuring that completed certificate is filed in the Office of the Clerk of

Courts for each vital event occurring in Palau. The Bureau has assumed full responsibility of all public health statistics functions. Compilation and reporting of vital statistics and rates is done on a calendar year basis. This is done for consistency and ease of comparability with data from other countries.

Live Births: The total number of live births occurring in Palau in 1988 is 292. The crude birth rate for Palau in 1989 is 20 per 1,000 population as compared to 23 per 1,000 population in 1981. Reporting of live births in Palau is 95-97% accurate.

Infant Deaths: Total infant deaths occurring in Palau in 1988 is eight (8). This resulted in infant mortality rate of 27.58 per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality rate in 1989 was 14 per 1,000 live births.

The leading cause of infant deaths in Palau in 1988 was respiratory distress syndrome. This has remained consistently the same for the past 3 years.

Deaths of All Ages: A total of 112 deaths were registered in Palau in 1988. The crude death rate in 1987 is 7 per 1,000 population as compared to 6.3 1,000 population in 1986 and as compared to the nation's highest rate of 7.8 per 1,000 population reached in 1985.

Deaths of individuals occurred most of the age group 65 years and over which comprised 56% of all deaths. Percentage of deaths in other age groups are as follows: Age group under 1 year 7%; age group 1-14, 3%; age group 15-24, 4%; age group 24-44, 13%; age group 45-64, 15%. Sixty-eight percent (68%) of all deaths in 1988 were male and 32% were females. The 85% of all deaths occurring between ages 15-44 occurred to males.

Leading Cause of Death: The leading cause of death in 1988 remains to be the Disease of the Circulatory System followed by symptoms, signs and ill-define conditions. Disorder of the Respiratory System ranked third with Neoplasms. All kinds ranked fourth and Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fracture, internal injury, abdomen and Pelvis ranked fifth.

Leading Case of Health Discharges, 1988: The ten leading causes of hospital discharges in 1988 are shown below in percentage of the total number of discharge in descending order:

TABLE NO. 10

TEN LEADING CAUSE OF DISCHARGE - 1988

1.	Other Vital D2 (050-051, 053-054, 057-066,071-079)...............	9.02
2.	Other & Unspec Forms of Dysentery (007-009)......................	4.99
	Other Accidents (E916-928).....	4.99
3.	Pneumonia (480-486)............	4.77
4.	Disorders of Female Breast, Pelvic Organ & Genital Tract (610-611, 614-629).............	4.42
5.	Symptoms Referrals to System or Organs (780-798)............	3.85
6.	Inf. of Skin & subcutaneous Tissue (680-686)...............	3.56
7.	Transport Accident (E800-E848).	3.50
8.	D^2 of the Ear & Mastoid Process (380-389)......................	3.27
9.	Bronchitis & Emphysema (490-492, 494-496)..................	2.93
	Homicide & Injury purposely inflicted by other person (E960-E969)....................	2.93
10	Other D^2 of Urinary System (590-599)......................	2.87

Leading Cause of Outpatient First Visit: In 1988, total first visits made to the outpatient services were 13,274. The five leading causes of outpatient first visits are as follows in descending order of percentage of visits. Diseases of the Respiratory System made up of 29.9%; Disease of the Digestive

System - 15.10%; all kinds of physical exam - 13.1%; Disease of the skin and subcutaneous tissue - 10.8%; and injuries & adverse effects 9.75%.

Notifiable Diseases: There was a dengue fever outbreak during the year. In April 1988 it was confirmed by the Center for Disease Control in Georgia, Atlanta. By July no new cases were reported. The incidence rate is 485.04 per 10,000 population. Two deaths occurred due to this outbreak. Mortality rate is 1.4 per 10,000 population.

Aside from the Dengue outbreak the following are prevalence rates per 1,000 population for the four most common notifiable diseases.

TABLE NO. 11

Following are prevalence rates per 1,000 of the 5 most common notifiable disease order of ranks:

1.	Influenza and Flu Syndrome..	128.63
2.	Gastroenteritis............	46.37
3.	Gonorrhea..................	6.52
4.	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.....	1.13

TABLE NO. 12

Five Leading Cause of Mental Health Disorders in descending of Prevelance Rate per 1,000 population:

1.	Substance Use Disorder.......	10.24
2.	Anxiety Disorder.............	8.22
3.	Schizophrenia................	6.59
4.	Personality Disorder.........	4.25
5.	Seizure Disorder.............	3.40

Health Status Mental Illness: Mental illness and problems exacerbated by drugs and alcohol have become a major public health concern in Palau. Prevalence rate for substance abuse in Palau for 1987 was 10.42 per 1,000 population.

Infant Mortality Rate jumped to 27.6 per 1,000 live births in 1988. Crude birth rates dropped to 20.6 per 1,000 population. This is the lowest rate we have ever had over the past 10 years.

DATA SYSTEM - BUREAU OF HEALTH SERVICES

HARDWARE:

2 - 60 mega byte, PC, (IBM Compatible)
3 - 30 mega byte, PC (IBM Compatible)
1 - Wang PC, 20 mega byte
1 - lap to p (sharp)

SOFTWARE

Word Processor - Leading Edge Word Processor
- Wang Inegrated Word Processor
- Word Perfect

Database - dBase III Plus
- Reflex
- Quattro

and other Graphics & Utility Softwares.

During February 1989 we commenced computerization of data on patient encounters at all the sections of the Community Health Center Program. That includes the OPD, Public Health Clinics, the Emergency Room and the Dental Division. During this same time we began computerization of data on deaths and hospital discharges. All data entered have been for this year only. There is a plan to also computerize data on previous years. The effort now is also to computerize birth data and data from other supporting service within the BHS such as the Lab, X-ray, etc. Most important task that is also in the planning stage is computerization of the BHS accounts and medical supplies.

School Health Program and Dispensary (Field) Activities

All high schools and elementary schools have been given the third dose of Hep B vaccine. The following statistics give the level of HBV vaccination in all the High Schools in Palau; Mindszenty High - 99%, Palau Mission Academy - 94%, Emmaus High - 99%, Palau High - 93%.

All elementary schools have been completed except for Koror Elementary School, First Grade and Special Ed. Class at Meyuns Elementary School.

SANITATION DEPARTMENT

The Environmental Health and Sanitation is coordinating a Sanitary Survey/Inspection for the State of Koror. This survey began on February 20, 1989. The inspection was concluding in Madalaii and began early April in Ngerkebesang, Echang, and Meyuns.

CLINICAL SERVICES

Although there is shortage of manpower in the clinical division, nurses are making tremendous efforts to also do some patient teachings. The following are some of the teachings performed:

1. For diabetic patients and students
    - Urine test
    - Administering own insulin and diet
    - Exercise
2. For New Mothers
    - Breast feeding
3. Injured patients
    - Care for one's own wound after discharge
4. Preventive measures
    - Prevent children from getting uncontrollable fever
    - Care for sores at home

An increase in diving accidents has led to increasing use of the decompressing chamber. Due to the increase of tourism and interest in offering best of care in case of accidents, it is recommended that more personnel be trained to man the chamber. A better and bigger decompressing chamber is also preferable.

ADMINISTRATION

The Hospital Administrator delivered some dental equipment for repair while in Guam and also attended discussions on CHC matters at the Guam Community Health Center. During April 13 to the 26th he was in Washington D.C. to provide professional and technical support for additional funding needed for the completion of the new hospital. Mr. Farmer completed part of the report to be submitted during the 10th, 11th, and 12th to the Congress and Senate. He accompanied the delegation to Senate/congressional meetings.

WHO has informed us that they have approved the proposal for a Management Supervisory workshop to be held in October 1989 in Palau. This will involve all managers and supervisors in the various departments of the Bureau.

Medical Supply, Accounting Office and Medical Referral:

The Finance Department is doing a tremendous improvement in payment of our overdue outstanding bills. As a result our major vendors have begun to send us some of our orders of critical needs.

Dental Services charges were analyzed (cost per procedure) and changes were made. A National Fluoride Supplement protocol was developed, approved and an order is in the works for ages 0-5.

The fee schedule have been revised and finalized and submitted for the approval process.

Revised billing system and forms have been finalized with further departmental input.

Crippled Children Services (CCS) referrals to Shriner's Hospital was coordinated and some sent on September 10, 1989.

The Statistics Specialist attended the first Pacific Islands Health Information System Conference held at the University of Hawaii, School of Public Health of the unique problems encountered in each of the U.S. Pacific Islands Jurisdictions in terms of Health Information System. Recommendations were to create a standardized reporting system for the Pacific Region and also to standardize definitions used in the region for more effective health status comparison.

HEALTH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

WHO Projects

One month training in Diving Medicine was conducted by Dr. William Spaur as consultant/instructor from U.S. All diving shops in the Republic were contacted and were represented at the training. Those who completed the course with certificates will be able to assist in operating the recompression chamber thus will provide us more skilled manpower in the area. It has been proposed that all trained personnel will be divided into teams that will be called in when we have decompression sickness victims.

UNFPA Funded workshop/retraining for health assistants and practical nurses was held from August 14-25, 1989. Thirty-two (32) health assistants and practical nurses attended the workshop. Aside from review courses, the participants were given a full course on CPR and were certified. This is the first time that a group of BHS employees are given this course.

As a result of the Diving Medicine Course completed in the month of July three (3) teams of workers now take turns on emergency calls for diving accidents on a monthly basis.

Continuing Education Activities

General staff meeting on blood borne infection conducted on September 14, 1989.

Doctors: Two CE sessions for doctors conducted by visiting consultants. Dr. Joe Humphrey from Waianae, Hawaii conducted a session on Diabetes and Mr. Gerry Green held a session on "Psychogenic Drugs". Mr. Green also met with doctors during a meeting in which the formulary was discussed. As a result, an Ad. Hoc. Committee was formed and met again with him to discuss further on probable updating and revision of the formulary.

Nurses: Mrs. Sally Tsuda and Mrs. Margaret Burrell, nurse consultants spent 1 week with our nurses. Ms. Burrell spent time in the different sections of nursing areas working side by side with the nurses on "Therapeutic

Touch", "Infant Massage" and "Lomi Lomi Massage". She also spent time working with the MCH nurses in the Prenatal and Postnatal clinics.

Other Activities

Mr. John Morlan, Director of Pacific Programs from San Jose State University visited with the Bureau during the month with a completed proposal to start the program that will prepare local nurses to work toward obtaining their Bachelor of Science degrees. The proposed program is planned for five summers and would cost $79,000 for each summer. This program is ready to begin this summer with 22 nurse participants. However, due to lack of funding a request has been sent to postpone the program until next year. In the meantime a copy of this proposal have been sent to the FHP and the Palau National Congress for funding support.

A plan was created for housekeeping personnel due to reports of post-up infections at the postpartum ward on C-section patients. The laboratory staff was asked to obtain cultures from the OR and the postpartum ward. Session was arranged for the housekeeping staff on cleaning and disinfection techniques.

AIDS survey questionnaires were prepared and distributed to all nurses in hope to collect data on nurses needs and/or areas on AIDS that need further in-service training.

Dr. Mark Rojec, family practitioner and Dr. John Betz, Dentist joined the Bureau of Health Services in October of 1988. Both doctors were assigned to the Republic under the National Health Services Corps (NHSC). Dr. Rojec will be here for 3 years and Dr. Betz can stay up to five years.

DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Flouride Mouth Rinse Program began again on February 22, 1989.

Dr. Polloi attended a meeting on Dental Programs in the Pacific held in San Francisco from October 18-19. According to Dr. Polloi there were two recommendations made through the meeting. One was to have more dental nurses out in the field. The other to resume Flouride Mouth Rinse Program. Towards the end of the month Dr. Polloi attended another 5 days meeting on District Hospital Management System in Seoul, Korea.

A National Preventive Dental Program is being developed to involve educators, dental personnel, associations and other agencies for a healthier and more aware society. Communications have been made to several resources for assistance in different areas of needs for the developing program. The Sea Bees have given their support. The Peace Corps Volunteers in the fields have expressed desire to aid the dental division with dental health education in their communities. The Mercy International Health Services through Mr. Greg Beattie and the Medical College of Wisconsin through Dr. Nancy France have been given lists of needed equipment and supplies for the development of the program. They both are supportive to the program. Eligibility has been obtained for procurement of supplies from the NAP International. This organization has supplies available at no charge except for shipping and minimal handling charges.

Dr. Klein from Guam visited with the Dental Services. Dr. Teheltoech spent two (2) weeks in Guam during the month observing their National Preventive Program. He also made another trip to Guam to attend the Micronesia Dental Association.

HEALTH RESOURCES

Health Facilities

Building: All inpatient care is provided at MacDonald Memorial Hospital, a 68 bed facility. The staff, equipment and facilities are not fully adequate for primary and secondary care. For more complicated illnesses requiring secondary and tertiary care, patients are normally referred to off-island facilities in Guam and Hawaii. Efforts are in process to develop referral capacity to the Philippines.

Except for the main Administrative Office building, the rest of the buildings of this health facility complex range in age from 25 to over 35 years old. Renovation of these buildings which has been going on the past two years is partly completed. This year renovation was done intermittently due to fiscal constraints. As of this writing, renovation has not been completed.

The thirteen (13) dispensaries are located in twelve of the sixteen states of the Republic. Conditions of the dispensaries range from poor to fair and functional conditions. These are staffed by health assistants.

The New National Hospital: The need for the new national hospital has been documented in various plan documents and studies and in a report to U.S. Congressional Appropriation Committee - April 1989. The Architect's and Engineer's design for a new health facility has been completed and approved. Over 60% of the funding for construction of Architects and Engineers' plans for the new facility at the new site in Meyuns have been completed and reviewed.

Ground breaking and construction on the New Hospital started in January of 1989. A hearing for appropriations in U.S. Senate and congress was held in April 1989 and a report was presented by the Palauan delegation on the need for additional funding to complete the hospital. We anticipated additional funding in yearly increments and appreciate the support and interest of the United States Senate and Congress in our Health Care needs in Palau.

Hospital Equipments

The hemodialysis units are still in good working condition. These are well cared for by the nurses in the unit. A team of technicians visit regularly to check and tune up the equipment.

The X-ray unit acquired in 1987 is still in good condition. The new sterilizer acquired in 1987 is still in good condition. We have ordered a new ultra sound unit and a new ECG machine.

The new dental operatory acquired with CHC funds and two other units donated by Guam FHP adds to the operatories in the Dental Division. The donated dental equipment has been installed. New oral X-ray equipment has been received and installed. Older equipment will be distributed to schools for school dental health program efforts.

Two photo copiers, one Sharp Machine and a Canon N-3025 are still working with a third copier being purchased for CHC. Another large copier is still to be purchased.

The entire Bureau has six vehicles providing needed transportation for administrative; on-call doctors and outreach services. All vehicles were purchased with Federal Funds.

Fund raising activities were initiated this past summer to raise funds to place in our patient funds account for direct aid to needs of our in-house patients.

HEALTH EDUCATION

This department has continued its

effort in distribution of health education materials:

- 150 health education calendars to all governor's offices and families who requested.

- Posters for Alcohol, Drug, Teen-age Pregenancy, Hepatitis B to Bethania High School.

Meetings were also conducted with several agencies to develop good relationship so that these agencies will work together to strengthen health, promote behavior and develop community self-reliance in health.

Our health educator have been actively distributing education materials on AIDS, Hepatitis B, and STD throughout most government offices in Koror. Twenty-three elementary schools, six high schools and college were also given the same materials. This effort is still ongoing.

Other activities: 350 health education calendars were distributed to 23 elementary schools, six high schools and college. These calendars focus on Nutrition, Smoking, Family Planning, Teenage pregnancy, STD, and Drug & Alcohol. Two announcements on Hepatitis B were made. Fifteen (15) Palau High School students assisted the health educator in doing reports on smoking, alcohol and drug abuse such as marijuana and heroin.

A new health educator was hired on March 10, 1989. With him on board, we hope to develop more programs for Health Education. In the meantime, we will broadcast materials that has already been translated. TV programs, we will continue to develop and search for more ready made educational film.

A 23 minutes radio program on "Adolescence" was prepared and aired on August 15-18.

HEALTH MANPOWER

During FY 1989 twelve (12) physicians provided services in surgery, internal medicine, osbtetrics and geneacology, psychiatry, pediatrics, optometry, ENT, and others at the Bureau of Health Services, one MBBS, four medical officers, on private practitioner, two contract physicians from the Philippines one of whom is an Anesthesiologist, one local Surgeon M.D., and two physicians sponsored by the U.S. National Health Service Corps (NHSC) Program.

There is still one Medex assigned to the Emergency Room.

Nursing Services included five U.S. Registered Nurse, forty eight (48) Graduate Nurses, Fifteen (15) Practical Nurses, and Nineteen (19) Health Assistants.

The Dental Division has one Dental Officer and one dentist sponsored by the U.S. National Health Services Corps plus four dental nurses, one dental laboratory technician, one dental assistant, and five dental chairside assistant trainees.

Other health professionals include one Health Services Administrator from the Mercy International Health Center and the Director of the Community Health Center from University of Hawaii on a two years contract. Auxiliary services staff include one pharmacy assistant, one medical diagnostic assistant, one laboratory technologist on a two years contract, two medical laboratory technicians and one medical laboratory assistant; one bio-medical laboratory repair technologist; two radiology technicians; one vital statistics technician and four clerks; two health educators, one medical referral coordinator and one clerk. There are two sanitarians and one sanitation technician who is completing his formal training this month. The Office of Health Manpower Development was created this fiscal year and includes two people; one for overal manpower development the other is a CE Coordinator for Nurses. There is a total of sixty-nine other support staff in the Administration Office, housekeeping, dietery and laundry services.

One medical officer and one practical nurse passed away this year adding to more personnel loss including the resignation of two nurses, retirement of the pharmacist, the maintenance supervisor, two nurses, and three dietery staff.

Manpower Development

Another Health Management workshop was conducted through cooperation of the WHO and UNDP. All supervisor, some head nurses, and program managers attended this one week workshop.

The Health Assistants Training Program successfully graduated twelve students in December 1988. Ten were hired to the Bureau of Health Services and two were hired by the Belau Medical Clinic.

Another Health Assistant Training Program will begin late this year. Funding has been approved through the Office of Job Training Partnership Act for the first nine months of the eighteen months program. The proposed program will train twenty health assistants and practical nurses to provide nursing care due to anticipated loss from retirement. There are no nurses available to hire for the vacant positions.

In WHO programs, a total of $120,000 was awarded for fellowship and other technical assistance programs for the next biennium 1990-1991 budget period.

This year fellowships awarded were; laboratory technician training in cytology at the Kapiolani Hospital in Hawaii, nursing management and psychiatric nursing at the Prince of Wales Hospital in Australia, nursing anesthetist training in Saipan, an MPH course in San Diego, California; two year of the Health Inspector Course in Suva, Fiji; year three funding for the radiology training in Papua New Guinea, and a Dental Equipment Repair training in Japan. All training were implemented except for the Dental Equipment Repair for which the trainee became ill and was sent home.

For short workshops and meetings sponsored by WHO, the CE Coordinator and the Chairman of the AIDS Committee attended a one week workshop in Bangkok; the Health Educator and the Health manpower person attended a week workshop in Manila on Nursing Education in AIDS; another member of the AIDS Committee and the Assistant Director of Education, Bureau of Education attended a three days workshop on AIDS in Suva, Fiji. A one week workshop on Alcohol and Drugs was held in Palau for all Micronesia.

A nurse was assigned to assist the physiotherapy department and was sent to a training at the Rehabilitation and Research Training Center, University of Hawaii.

Ten nurses will be graduating next month at the Micronesia Occupational College receiving their Associate degrees in general academic. Two nurses should be graduating in spring from the United States International University extension program in Palau.

In the University of Hawaii Nursing Exchange Program, two nurses were in Palau conducting programs and training in nursing.

The Chief of Health Manpower Development, being on the Advisory Board for the University of Guam MCH Second Step Project, attended the annual meeting and graduation of the first class to successfully graduate with a BSN degree. One of our nurses graduated in this class and has passed her State Boards Exams.

A nurse educator from the Reconstructive Surgery Foundation team conducted continuing education courses during the team's visit to Palau.

The Office of Health Manpower Development conducted a first aid and CPR course for police officers and the same course for Head Start Parents and Teachers training. Certificates were awarded to the participants. This office also participated in a four week teaching on Health at one of the local high schools when the regular teacher was recalled to the U.S. mainland due to illness in the family.

The MCH Coordinator and another staff nurse completed a four months course in MCH Nurse practitioners training in Torrance, California. The staff nurse, then applied and was accepted by the MCH Second Step Program at the University of Guam and is now enrolled.

Continuing Education for nurses is still being held at least once a month on subjects of interest and need. As recommended by the audits of the Quality Assurance Committee, continuing education on asthma, head injury, hypertension and recording have been given.

The annual health assistants/-practical nurses workshop was held for two weeks. This project is sponsored by the Bureau of Health Services with funding assistance from the UNFPA project.

Five nurses attended the Annual American Pacific Nursing Leaders Conference held in Saipan. The Chief of Health Manpower Development Office, being an R.N., was re-elected to the second term as president of this association.

The Bureau of Health Services has been participating in training young men and women for jobs. The office of JTPA and the Micronesian Occupational College has four young men and women at the hospital being trained on clerical and other jobs, including maintenance work.

To compensate for the shortage of nursing staff, the Office of Health Manpower Development solicited for volunteer service assistance from the public. The Didil Belau Women's Club and the First Lady of Palau have organized a hospital volunteers program made up of high school students and elderly ladies from the community to volunteer in the wards and public health two to six hours a day. They perform non-nursing jobs that relieve the nurses to concentrate on nursing. The volunteers is being organized for possible career guidance and recruitment purpose for future health care workers. This part is targeted at the high school students.

The program sponsored through the Bureau of Health Services, provides nursing care in the home for elderly Palauans, from 55 years old and over.

The purpose of the program is to provide services that are not already being provided through McDonald Memorial Hospital. In other words, the program does not duplicate existing hospital services, but rather supplement these services. The Geriatric Home Health Care Program ties together with other hospital clinics and programs: Diabetic clinic, TB clinic, Dental clinic, Eye clinic, Hypertension program and medical services - in order to make health care services more accessible to the elderly.

The Geriatric Home Health Care program, although located at the Bureau of Health Services, also works closely with private clinics Belau Medical Clinic and Seventh-Day Adventist Eye Clinic. So that the elderly have freedom of choice concerning health care providers.

There are 1,538 elderly from Babeldaob to Southwest Islands. From October 1988 to September 1989 there were 80 elderly patients who received an assistance in paying their hospital bills, Eye glasses there were 52 elderly patients received an assistance in paying for their eye glasses, and also there were 46 elderly patients received assistance in paying their dentures.

Geriatric vehicle provides services 1,380 from October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989.

Total home visits - 3,030 from October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989.

Health Care Finance

Total estimated expenditures for FY 1989 were 3.0 million dollars including off-island Medical Referrals.

Sources of funds for the total operation of the Bureau of Health Services in FY 1989 were the Department of Interior, Olbiil Era Kelulau (OEK), U.S. Public Health Service Grants, the World Health Organization, UNFPA and UNICEF.

MEDICAL REFERRAL PROGRAM

The medical referral program is the most costly service in the Republic compared to other medical services provided in Palau. During FY 1989 fifty-two (52) patients were referred off-island for further medical evaluation and treatment. Thirty-seven (37) or 71.1% of the patients were male and 15 or 18.8% were female.

In FY 1989, 11.5% of those referred were 19 years and below as compared to 53.9% referred during the same year in age groups 50 years and over.

Destination trends analysis shows that in FY 1989, 67.3% of all those referrals were sent to Tripler Army Medical Center in Honolulu and the remaining 32.7% were sent to Guam Memorial Hospital, Guam, St. Francis Hospital, Straub Clinic and the Queen's Medical Center in Hawaii.

Diagnosis of those referred were those that could not be handled locally due to limited or inadequate medical technology, facilities and manpower to treat the particular condition.

Total estimated expenditures for medical referrals in FY 1989 were over $500,000.00. This includes estimated transportation cost which is mostly paid by family of the patients. According to Republic of Palau Medical Referral Policy, the government pays only 50% of medical care cost while the patient is held responsible for the other half plus transportation cost and living allowances while off-island. The usual arrangement is that the government pays for all bills with understanding that the patient will be billed for the 50% he/she owes. However, no individual is denied medical referral due to inability to pay for transportation and/or his/her share of medical care cost.

During last fiscal year, the late President Salii added to the Medical Referral Policy another requirement for medical referral patients to comply with. Patients, from October 29, 1987, were expected to pay in addition to their tickets, a $2,000 medical care cost advance payment to the National Treasury in order for them to go off-island. Again, no one has been denied any medical care due to inability to pay.

The cost of care in the United

States have increased astronomically in the past ten years. Most of this increase of cost to our Medical Referral program are due to these increases and not necessarily an increase in the number of referral patients. Palau has since 1979 continued to take steps to control medical referral costs. The efforts still continue until the present. It must be realized that there will always be some cases to be referred off island even when we employ additional specialists. However, there is still room for improvement and cost containment of the program. The BHS of Health Services is committed to pursue efforts toward improvement of and cost containment of this program. We are reviewing data on medical referral alternatives in the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand to seek cheaper but equally effective referral option.

Programs and Health Status: Generally Palauans enjoy a much high level of health status today than those years in 1950's, 1960's and 1970's. This may be attributed generally to higher literacy of the population and better economic and living conditions. Many of the improvements may also be attributed to improvement of health care services which have been provided by the BHS. Some of the program which have had direct effect on the increased level of health are: control of communicable disease, expanded maternal and child health program, Drug and Alcohol Abuse efforts, improved sanitation services and improvement of quality of medical care at the hospital. Family planning program which began two decades ago may have contributed to the general decline of the birth rate in the last 10 years. Although in the last five years, the decline is leveling off.

Immunization level of the population at risk are 92% for 2 year olds and 98% for 6 year olds, higher than any of the 50 states and territories of the United States. Hepatitis B vaccination program is now in process.

Expanded maternal and child health program have helped mothers to be more informed resulting in over 95% of babies being born in the hospital. No maternal deaths have occurred within the last 10 years in Palau.

BOARDS AND COUNCILS

Environmental Quality Protection Board (EQPB): Administers the Environmental Protection Agency Grants in Palau. The EPA paid staff of SEHS to come extent receive direction from the EQPB, the Chief of Public Health and Preventive Health Services and the Director of the Bureau of Health Services. The EQPB is an autonomous Board which has an advisory role with the Director of the Bureau of Health Services.

Palau Health Planning Council: Usually refer to as the Sub-Area Council (SAC) is mandated council under the Health Planning Grant which is made of 60% consumers and 40% providers of health care services. The purpose of the council is to coordinate the planning, delivery and evaluation of the health care services in Palau in conjunction with the TTPI Office (Division) of Health Services and the Micronesia Health Coordinating Council (MHCC).

Palau Boards of Licensure: Reviews applications for licenses to practice in Palau from doctors, dentists, nurses and other health professionals and technicians and to determine whether the applicant is qualified for a license in her or his particular profession or field of expertise. The Board may waive or administer examinations for licensure. The Board may also develop standards for continuing educational requirements for licensure requirements.

Health Status Problems

Mental illness and problems exacerbated by drugs and alcohol have become a major public health concern in Palau. Prevalence rate for substance abuse in Palau for 1987 was 11.24 per 1000 population. (The rate for other mental disorders and general health status condition can be seen in the supplements).

The range of infant mortality rate for each year 1987 was 19.3 per 1000 to 31.1 per 1000 live births. Fifty one percent of infants deaths occurring during the same period were due to prematurity. Most of the premature babies including those who died were born to women between the ages of 12 and 20.

Too many young girls (teenagers) give birth, when they have not even finished their education, have no jobs when their own bodies still need proper nourishment and development. This increase chances for serious illnesses and impair proper development of infants and children.

Prevalence of gonorrhea in Palau is extremely high and may be reached epidemic proportions. Efforts must continue to reduce on sexually transmitted diseases. Better reporting does contribute to some extent to the rise, however, the increase is too high, that it has become a public health problem.

Dental cares among school children have increased according to the Chief of the Dental Division. This may be attributed to poor hygienic practices increase consumption of refined foods such as candies, chewing of betelnut, sweets and too much carbohydrates and limited preventive services and educational activities to reach target groups.

A recent sanitary survey show that close to 70% of all households in Palau require some corrective measures in some of the following areas: outdoor (benjos), shower house, garbage disposals and outdoor makeshift sinks with improper drainage. community efforts to improve the surroundings of the living quarters seem to have increased to some extent through the years.

Prevalence of chronic diseases such as hypertension, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and tuberculosis has continued to rise. Diseases of the heart is the leading cause of death in Palau with respiratory disease second, injury/accident third and neoplasms fourth. Many of these are preventable and can also be controlled.

Health System Issues and Problems

Major Issues:

Equipment needs: Much of our equipment is old and the parts are difficult to find. Slow requisition of parts if they are available delay repair of machinery and therefore certain procedures may be able to be done on the patient.

Chronic shortage of Medical Supplies and Drugs: In the last five years, shortage of medical supplies and drugs have become a big concern. This directly affects the quality to delivered and adversely affect the morale of the BHS staff. The problem however is not necessarily internal. It is a national problem resulting from shortage of financial resources in general. The BHS cannot affort to continue to operate under this condition. Shortages in Pharmacy Items (drugs) medical/surgical supplies, general supplies, cleaning materials, etc., were expressed although there has been improvements in Fiscal Year 1989.

Shortage and limited manpower resources in most areas within the BHS continue to exist: There is a shortage of doctors and dentists in the BHS.

Most of the doctors and all three dentists are nearing their retirement ages. This is a crucial problem, because on the average, it takes a minimum of nine years to produce a doctor after undergraduate work and 6-7 years to produce a Dentist. (This also depends on the country of training). At present, only three known Palauans are in medical schools abroad and at least half dozen students who have expressed interest in it, some with outstanding academic abilities, but lack sufficient resources to pursue medical training. Shortage of nursing personnel exists, however, the issue here is not shortage of trained nurses but rather it is lack of financial resources to recruit graduating Palauan nurses. Many Palauan nurses choose to go abroad for more lucrative salaries. Other staff shortage exist among mid-level managers and management administrators, such as fiscal officer and health statistician. Other health and allied health professionals will soon need to be replaced due to longevity in service with the government, leaving many vacancies. Twenty one percent of the BHS staff have 25 years or more of services with the government. In five year's time, this number will increase by about 26%. Implementation of the retirement plan will affect staffing requirements of the Bureau.

Limited Scope of Continuing Education for Medical, Dental and Nursing and Other Health Professionals and Technicians: The present local continuing education efforts are limited mostly to nurses only. Continuing education assures continued competence of present staff, increase knowledge particularly in the fast changing areas, assure competence, in crease staff confidence and build and/increase skills. Generally, this could also contribute to improve staff morale.

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President Etpison (third from right) leads officials in breaking ground for the new Palau hospital.

PART VIII

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Under the Article VI of the Constitution of the Republic of Palau, the National Government is charged with responsibility to provide free and compulsory education. On January 1, 1981, the first Constitutional Government of Palau was established. Most of the functions of the Office of Education at the Trust Territory Headquarters in Saipan were transferred to the Republic. Only the federal programs remained at the Trust Territory Headquarters until August of 1987 when the Trust Territory Office of Education was finally closed down and all the functions of federal programs were transferred to the Republic of Palau government.

Under the Public Law 7-8-8 which may be cited as "Executive Branch Organization Act", five major departments of the Executive Branch were established. In 1981, the President of the Republic issued an Executive Order No. 9 to implement the Public Law 7-8-8. The Ministry of Social Services is one of these newly established departments. It is comprised of three Bureaus; Bureau of Education, Bureau of Health Services, Bureau of Community Services.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION ADMINISTRATION

The Bureau of Education is comprised of three divisions, Division of Elementary Education, Division of Secondary Education and Division of Curriculum Development, headed by division chiefs. The general administration and operation of the Bureau is carried out by the Director, who is directly accountable to the Minister of Social Services. However, since the installation of the Administration of President Etpison, a Minister of Social Services has not been confirmed by the Palau National Congress; and therefore, the Director of Education reports directly to the President. The Bureau provides administrative services and logistic support to all divisions in the areas of budget preparation, personnel, financial management, procurement of supplies, maintenance of facilities and equipment, teacher and staff development, higher education, student services and teacher training.

DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

There are twenty-four (24) elementary schools under the supervision of the Chief of Elementary Division. The elementary education is from grade one to eight. In school year 1988-89 there were 2,258 students enrolled in the elementary school. With exception of few Peace Corps Volunteers, the greater majority of 205 elementary teachers and principals are Palauans.

Elementary Instructional Program: Public elementary school programs are designed to provide basic instruction to all children from ages six to fourteen. The school year is from September to May of each year and consists of 180 instructional days. Instructions are given in both Palauan and English where appropriate. Instructions are provided in the areas of language arts (Palauan and English), Mathematics, Science, Social Studies and Health Education for all grade levels (1-8). Physical Education, Music and Art are also taught on a weekly basis for all grades. At the upper grade (7-8), Agriculture and Palauan Culture are taught.

Most of the instruction materials are identified and procured from outside sources, mainly from U.S. companies. Efforts are being made to have curriculum area specialists develop their own materials. This is to provide more relevant curriculum materials for the children. As an integral part of the curriculum development processes, the evaluation and assessment of the effectiveness of the instructional materials is an ongoing need. Training and retraining of teachers in the proper use of the teaching materials is conducted as the materials are revised and expanded to achieve the overall goal of the curriculum.

For the past six years, since 1983, the elementary school enrollment has been declining as shown in the following table. The decrease, in general, may be the results of the overal decline of Palau population which begun in 1970 because of out-migration and family planning. It is estimated that 98% of the elementary school age children are enrolled in school each year.

TABLE NO. 13

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SCHOOL YEAR	M	F	TOTAL
1981-1982	1372	1193	2,565
1982-1983	1411	1250	2,661
1983-1984	1369	1194	2,563
1984-1985	1368	1197	2,565
1985-1986	1338	1156	2,494
1986-1987	1316	1129	2,445
1987-1988	1264	1097	2,361
1988-1989	1211	1047	2,258

TABLE NO. 14

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

SCHOOL YEAR	M	F	TOTAL
1981/1982	175	186	361
1982/1983	178	172	350
1983/1984	164	180	344
1984/1985	155	173	328
1985/1986	166	181	347
1986/1987	180	159	339
1987/1988	179	183	362
1988/1989	171	198	369

DIVISION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

After eight years of compulsory elementary education, a student may enroll in the only government operated Palau High School or in one of the five private high schools (church affiliated schools) in Palau. Some students may choose to attend schools outside Palau. It is estimated that about 95% of students completing elementary education go on to high school. Secondary education in Palau is still not compulsory. However, with implementation of the Five-Year Education Plan which took effect last school year it should eventually become mandatory and children are encouraged to go to high school. In school year 1988-1989, 1,035 students attended high schools in Palau (590 in Public and 445 in private schools).

Each year, Palau High School administers entrance tests in English, Math, Science and Social Studies to all students who completed elementary education in both the Public and Private Schools. The tests are to determine the ability of students to take regular high school programs. For 1988-89 school year there were 331 students who took the entrance test and only 198 or about 60% pass the tests and were placed in the regular Palau High School program. About 60 students or 18% were placed in the high school remedial program. There were about 73 students or 22% who did not pass the test. These students were observed in the five private high schools. The school year and number of days required for public high school are same as those of elementary schools.

Palau High School requires credits for all courses offered. In addition to the four basic courses, there are elective courses such as Agriculture, Business, Home Economics, Carpentry, Construction, and Mechanics. In order to graduate from Palau High School, a student must earn 22 credits (one credit is earned for every course taken for the entire school year) and pass all required courses. The courses and the number of credits required for graduation are as follows:

English......................	4 credits
Mathematics..................	3 credits
Science......................	3 credits
Social Studies...............	3 credits
Palauan Language.............	1 credit
Physical Education...........	1 credit
Vocational Courses...........	1 credit
General Business.............	1 credit
Electives....................	5 credits

Three new programs were added to the on-going curriculum: Computer, Sheltered English and Health Programs. Private schools are chartered every three years. In order for the private schools to maintain their charters, they must also offer the four basic courses (English, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies) as in the public schools.

Each year for the past eleven years, it is estimated that at least 75% of students who graduated from Palau secondary schools go on to post secondary education. Most go outside of Palau.

Secondary school enrollment has been declining. In 1985 and 1986 school year, a significant decrease is noticeable in the public secondary school enrollments as shown in the follow tables:

TABLE NO. 15

SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
PUBLIC SCHOOL

YEAR	M	F	TOTAL
1982	393	400	793
1983	375	392	767
1984	393	389	782
1985	358	318	676
1986	327	278	605
1987	321	290	611
1988	352	294	646
1989	312	278	590

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

YEAR	M	F	TOTAL
1982	192	235	427
1983	185	205	390
1984	172	228	400
1985	175	210	385
1986	179	209	388
1987	177	221	398
1988	196	219	415
1989	195	250	445

SOURCE: United Nations Report 1988 and Palau High School admission and record office.

According to secondary school officials, the decrease may be the result of many students who dropped out but did not return to school as in the previous years. Some students enrolled in other schools outside of the Republic.

DIVISION OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

The Division of Curriculum Development plays two major roles in the development of education programs: Curriculum Improvement and Implementation of Federal Programs.

Curriculum Improvement: In the area of Curriculum Improvement, the Division is undertaking a major task in the development of curriculum framework for the education system for grades one through twelve. Subject-area curriculum frameworks are in the process of being developed. Such frameworks will include Subject-Area Philosophy, Subject-Area Goals, Subject-Area Description, Grade-by-Grade Level Objectives, and Scope and Sequence for Instruction. These frameworks are anticipated to be pilot-tested after the review.

Implementation of Federal Programs: With respect to implementation of education federal programs, the Republic of Palau became both LEA (Local Education Agency) and SEA (State Educational Agency) on July, 1987 after the closure of the TTPI Headquarters in Saipan. Offices for both LEA and SEA were established within the Bureau of Education and have been functioning in accordance with federal program regulations and applicable laws.

1. **Education Consolidation and Improvement Program (ECIA):** Under this program funds were made available through formula grants to supplement educational programs to improve educational achievements of the educationally deprived and low-income family students of the Republic of Palau. Specific educational activities supported by this program include (a) direct instruction in language arts, math, social studies, science, health education, vocational education, arts, music, physical education and other supplementary instructional activities such as educational television program, high school remedial program, and language clinic; other programs supported by ECIA funds include special education and library services, (b) staff development and teacher training, (c) instructional materials development and acquisition, (d) curriculum revision and improvement, and (e) community and parental support. The program also supported personnel to carry out these supplementary activities.

2. **Teacher Training Program:** Funded by Territorial Teacher Training Assistance Program, the Bureau of Education provides both preservice and inservice training for the majority of elementary and secondary school teachers (public and private) who do not pass bachelor's degree. According to the Five Year Education Plan, all teachers must obtain their bachelor degree by 1990. In an effort to meet this requirement, the Bureau of Education enter into an agreement with the United States International University for an ongoing degree program to be conducted in Palau (on site). First Quarter began in January 1987 and the program will continue for two years. It is anticipated that by the end of the program all elementary and secondary classroom teachers who successfully completed the program will acquire their Bachelor's Degrees. This program is supported by the grant under Territorial Teacher Training Assistance Act and Pell Grant. At this report the United States International University reported that about 66, mostly elementary school teachers, will complete their bachelor's degree requirements by December 1989 and will be eligible for graduation. Another group of about 30 teachers will complete their program by March 1990.

3. **Bilingual Education Program:** There are three programs funded under ESEA Title VII Bilingual Education Act. They are (1) Transitional Bilingual Education Program (2) Bilingual Special Alternate In-

structional Program and (3) State and Technical Assistance Program. Transitional Bilingual Education program provides services to Grade 7 and 9 in language instruction in both the vernacular and English, language arts instructional materials development, training of program staff and teacher, and community parental support of school activities. The Special Alternate Instructional materials development, training of program staff and teacher, and community parental support of school activities. The Special Alternate Instructional Program provides services to high school students, who had been identified as Limited English Proficient (LEP). These students need Special Alternate Instruction to develop their English language skills. The State and Technical Assistance Program provides training and technical assistance to the other two Bilingual Programs staff. In addition, the State Program is responsible for data gathering and reporting on the status of limited English proficient students in the Republic of Palau and the services provided to them.

4. Drug Free Education Program: Drug Free Education Program was funded for three years to develop a curriculum for drug free schools in the Republic of Palau. The goal of the program is to increase students' awareness of the ill effects of alcohol and drug abuse. The major components of the program include (a) research activities to determine the extent of alcohol and drug related problems, (b) development of school curriculum for alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs, (c) training of personnel to effectively carry out activities to achieve objectives of the program (d) development of out-of-school alcohol and drug abuse preventive programs and (e) improvement of coordination and collaboration of the various agencies (health services, public safety, youth program, etc.) in the efforts to reduce alcohol and drug related problems.

5. State Desegregation Program: Funded by Title IV and the Civil Right Act, the State Desegregation Program intends to improve schools and other governmental agencies in the preparation, adoption and the implementation of plans to cope with problems resulting from inequity of educational opportunities for limited English proficient students as well as sex equity students. In addressing these problems, the program continued to concentrates its effort on three objectives: (a) to disseminate information regarding effective methods of coping with special education problems occasioned by desegregation, (b) to provide technical assistance and advice in coping with these problems, and (c) to provide training designed to improve the ability of teachers, principals, administrators, counselors, parents and community members, and other school personnel to deal effectively with special educational problems arising from desegregation.

6. Vocational Rehabilitation Program: Vocational Rehabilitation Program provides services to help disabled individuals who can live and participate in the daily activities and the development of their communities. The program provides (a) Diagnosis and Evaluation of disabled people, (b) small business establishment or vocation for the disabled people, and (c) transportation and other services deemed necessary to support the disabled

to participate actively in their communities.

7. Nutrition Assistance Program: The Nutrition Assistance Program is serving twenty one (21) public elementary schools, one public high school and four (4) HeadStart Program Centers. Seventeen (17) HeadStart Centers are eating lunch in the public elementary schools cafeteria. The program includes 52 cooks and 7 staff. In addition the program provides services to the health services, Nutrition Education for the Elderly and Disaster Program.

   An unusual high tide affected most of the low land areas in Palau during the year and destroyed taro patches. As a result of the disaster, the program provided food to about 1,950 people who were affected.

   The program now receives block grants instead of reimbursement based on meal count as practice in the past. Five parochial schools in Palau no longer receive assistance from the program due to the shortage of funds.

8. Leadership Development Program: The Leadership Development Program also known as LEAD Center Project is a federally funded program to strengthen the leadership capabilities of educational administrators in Palau with the ultimate goal of improving student performance. The project has two components: (1) upgrading the academic qualifications of educational administrators by providing courses leading to a Master's Degree in Education Administration emphasizing leadership skills, and (2) the development of a core group of senior level trainers to prepare and refine materials, conduct initial services of seminars targeting specific skill deficiencies. This core group will subsequently become resident trainers and will provide training to school principals and administrators.

PART IX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(From the Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council, S/20843, concerning the May, 1989 session; and responses from the Administering Authority).

A. Political Advancement

1. The Trusteeship Council recalls its resolution 2183 (LIII) of 28 May 1986.

> During the reporting year, there was no activity directed at approving the Compact of Free Association by constitutional means. There was, however, a law passed by the Palau national congress requiring a plebiscite to be held on the Compact between January and June of 1990.

2. The Council notes the formation in Palau in February 1989 of the Commission on Future Palau/United States Relations to address certain concerns with regard to the proposed future relationship between the United States of America and Palau. It welcomes the fact that negotiations between representatives of the Commission and the United States authorities have resulted in the signature of 26 May 1989 of an agreement between the two sides. The Council hopes that this agreement will help to achieve an early completion of the process of approval of the Compact of Free Association, in accordance with the wishes of the people of Palau.

> The Administering Authority has been informed that the Commission referred to has been dissolved and reconstituted as a political education commission mandated to educate the people of Palau on the Compact of Free Association in anticipation of the next plebiscite. The Administering Authority is prepared to assist the government of Palau, at their request, in any appropriate endeavor leading to the final determination of a political status chosen by the people.

B. Economic, Social and Education Advancement

3. The Council notes that the peoples of the Trust Territory, in the exercise of their right to self-government as set out in Article 76b of the Charter of the United Nations, have elected to assume full responsibility for administration in the economic, social and educational fields.

> During the year under review, the people of the Trust Territory continued their advance in the exercise of self government and responsibilities for the full administration of their social, economic and education obligations.

4. The Council considers that any difficulties over the interpretation of the new status agreements should be resolved bilaterally by the parties concerned in accordance with the procedures mutually agreed and laid down in the relevant new status agreements.

> The Administering Authority agrees to abide by the above-referenced procedures

5. The Council notes the particular

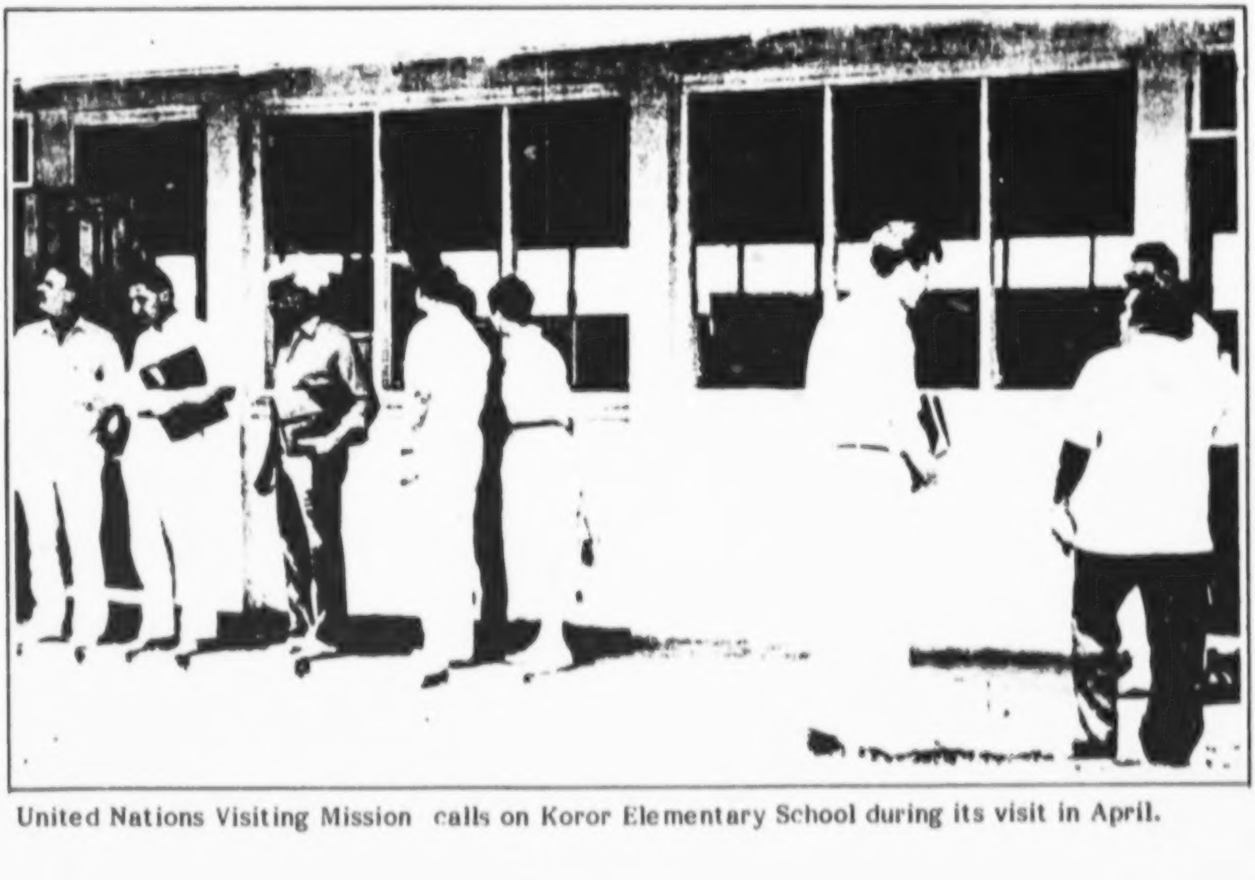
concern of the Government of Palau about poaching by foreign fishing vessels. It requests the Administering Authority to give due consideration to ways and means of assisting Palau to resolve this problem.

> In this regard, the U.S. Coast Guard has provided a training program in basic maritime law enforcement and donated $6,000 dollars worth of police equipment to Palau's fisheries enforcement agency. In addition, the Coast Guard is scheduled to decommission its Guam base 95 foot patrol boat, Cape George, and turn it over to the government of Palau next year along with on the job training for the Palauan crew. Additional training programs in fisheries law enforcement, search and rescue and boating safety are scheduled for FY 1990.

C. General

6. The Council notes with satisfaction the assurances given by the Administering Authority that it will continue to fulfill its responsibilities under the United Nations Charter and under the Trusteeship Agreement.

> As in past years, the Administering Authority recognizes its responsibilities under the Trusteeship Agreement and the United Nations Charter and assures the Council there has been no change of intent to fulfill all of its obligations.



United Nations Visiting Mission calls on Koror Elementary School during its visit in April.

PART X

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

As was the case in recent years, the Administering Authority continued to exercise its responsibilities for the Trust Territory under Secretarial Order 3119. Under this order, the constitutional government of Palau carried out the normal administrative duties appropriate to growing self government in the islands.

The new hospital is well under construction under the Capital Improvements Program.

Tourism is boosting the private sector economy to new heights and related private sector activities such as hotels, restaurants, boat charter and car rentals have grown considerably since the last report.

The year's major political activity was the Peaceful election and installation of Ngratkel Etpison as Palau's third elected President in January of 1989 along with the Vice President Kuniwo Nakamura and the members of the OEK (National Congress).

A major blow to international drug traffic took place when 13 Palauans were arrested and pleas guilty to trafficking in heroin and marijuana in August of the year under review.

In April, the United Nations Visiting Mission visited the Territory and reported that there was progress on many fronts in Palau.

Title I war claims were being paid out to claimants and their heirs. This process is nearly complete and will close the issue of War Claims.

In August of the year under review, the OEK passed legislation mandating a seventh plebiscite on the Compact of Free Association between 1 January and 30 June, 1990. President Etpison selected 6 February. A visiting mission from the Trusteeship Council was expected to be invited to observe the plebiscite.

APPENDIX A

PUBLICATIONS ON THE TRUST TERRITORY

The following are some of the books published concerning Micronesia.

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APPENDIX B

TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT

WHEREAS Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations provides for the establishment of an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent agreements; and

WHEREAS under Article 77 of the said Charter the trusteeship system may be applied to territories now held under mandate; and

WHEREAS on 17 December 1920 the Council of the League of Nations confirmed a mandate for the former German islands north of the equator to Japan, to be administered in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations; and

WHEREAS Japan, as a result of the Second World War, has ceased to exercise any authority in these islands;

NOW THEREFORE, the Security Council of the United Nations, having satisfied itself that the relevant articles of the Charter have been complied with, hereby resolves to approve the following terms of trusteeship for the Pacific Islands formerly under mandate to Japan.

ARTICLE 1

The Territory of the Pacific Islands, consisting of the islands formerly held by Japan under mandate in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, is hereby designated as a strategic area and placed under the trusteeship system established in the Charter of the United Nations. The Territory of the Pacific Islands is hereinafter referred to as the trust territory.

ARTICLE 2

The United States of America is designated as the administering authority of the trust territory.

ARTICLE 3

The administering authority shall have full powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over the territory subject to the provisions of this agreement, and may apply to the trust territory, subject to any modifications which the administering authority may consider desirable, such of the laws of the United States as it may deem appropriate to local conditions and requirements.

ARTICLE 4

The administering authority, in discharging the obligations of trusteeship in the trust territory, shall act in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and the provisions of this agreement, and shall, as specified in article 83 (2) of the Charter, apply the objectives of the international trusteeship system, as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter, to the people of the trust territory.

ARTICLE 5

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(a) and Article 84, of the Charter, the administering authority shall ensure that the trust territory shall play its part, in accordance with

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the Charter of the United Nations, in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority shall be entitled:

1. to establish naval, military and air bases and to erect fortifications in the trust territory;

2. to station and employ armed forces in the territory; and

3. to make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations toward the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for the local defense and maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

ARTICLE 6

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(b) of the Charter, the administering authority shall:

1. foster the development of such political institutions as are suited to the trust territory and shall promote the development of the inhabitants of the trust territory toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the trust territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; and to this end shall give to the inhabitants of the trust territory a progressively increasing share in the administrative services in the territory; shall develop their participation in government; shall give due recognition to the customs of the inhabitants in providing a system of law for the territory; and shall take other appropriate measures toward these ends:

2. promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants, and to this end shall regulate the use of natural resources; encourage the development of fisheries, agriculture, and industries; protect the inhabitants against the loss of their lands and resources; and improve the means of transportation and communications;

3. promote the social advancement of the inhabitants, and to this end shall protect the rights and fundamental freedoms of all elements of the populations without discrimination; protect the health of the inhabitants; control the traffic in arms and ammunition, opium and other dangerous drugs; and institute such other regulations as may be necessary to protect the inhabitants against social abuses; and

4. promote the educational advancement of the inhabitants, and to this end shall take steps toward the establishment of a general system of elementary education; facilitate the vocational and cultural advancement of the population; and shall encourage qualified students to pursue higher education, including training on the professional level.

ARTICLE 7

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(c), of the Charter, the administering authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of the trust territory freedom of conscience, and, subject only to the requirements of public order and security, freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly; freedom of worship, and of religious teaching; and freedom of migration and movement.

ARTICLE 8

1. In discharging its obligations under Article 76(d) of the Charter, as defined by Article 83(2) of the Charter, the administering authority, subject to the requirements of security, and the obligation to promote the advancement of the inhabitants, shall accord to nationals of each Member of the United Nations and to companies and associations organized in conformity with the laws of such Member, treatment in the trust territory no less favorable than that accorded there to nationals, companies and associations of any other United Nation except the administering

authority.

2. The administering authority shall ensure equal treatment of the Members of the United Nations and their nationals in the administration of justice.

3. Nothing in this Article shall be so construed as to accord traffic rights to aircraft flying into and out of the trust territory. Such rights shall be subject to agreement between the administering authority and the state whose nationality such aircraft possesses.

4. The administering authority may negotiate and conclude commercial and other treaties and agreements with Members of the United Nations and other states, designed to attain for the inhabitants of the trust territory treatment by the Members of the United Nations and other states no less favorable than that granted by them to the nationals of other states. The Security Council may recommend, or invite other organizations of the United Nations to consider and recommend what rights the inhabitants of the trust territory should acquire in consideration of the rights obtained by Member of the United Nations in the trust territory.

ARTICLE 9

The administering authority shall be entitled to constitute the trust territory into a custom, fiscal, or administrative union or federation with other territories and the trust territory where such measures are not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System and with the terms of this agreement.

ARTICLE 10

The administering authority acting under the provisions of Article 3 of this agreement, may accept membership in any regional advisory commission, regional authority or technical organization, or other voluntary association of states, may co-operate with specialized international bodies, public or private, and may engage in other forms of international co-operation.

ARTICLE 11

1. The administering authority shall take the necessary steps to provide the status of citizenship of the trust territory for the inhabitants of the trust territory.

2. The administering authority shall afford diplomatic and consular protection to inhabitants of the trust territory when outside the territorial limits of the trust territory or of the territory of the administering authority.

ARTICLE 12

The administering authority shall enact such legislation as may be necessary to place the provisions of this agreement in effect in the trust territory.

ARTICLE 13

The provisions of Article 87 and 88 of the Charter shall be applicable to the trust territory, provided that the administering authority may determine the extent of their applicability to any areas which may from time to time be specified by it as closed for security reasons.

ARTICLE 14

The administering authority undertakes to apply in the trust territory the provisions of any international conventions and recommendations which may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the trust territory and which would be conducive to the achievement of the basic objectives of Article 6 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 15

The terms of the present agreement shall not be altered, amended or terminated without the consent of the administering authority.

ARTICLE 16

The present agreement shall come into force when approved by the Security Council of the United Nations and by the Government of the United States after due constitutional process.

APPENDIX C

SECRETARIAL ORDERS

The document which provided for the three branches of the Trust Territory Government is Secretarial Order No. 2918 of the U.S. Department of the Interior. It granted the executive authority to the High Commissioner, the legislative authority to the Congress of Micronesia, and the judicial authority of the High Court and the other courts. Signed by the Secretary of the Interior on December 27, 1968, Order No. 2918 brought into one document the previous Secretarial Orders and amendments concerning the branches of the Trust Territory Government.

On 24 March 1976, following approval of the Northern Marianas Covenant, Secretarial Order 2989 was issued relating to the government of the Northern Mariana Islands. This order removed the Northern Marianas from the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for most purposes and provided for the partial implementation of the provisions of the Covenant under a locally approved constitution.

On September 28, 1978, the Secretary of the Interior signed Secretarial Order No. 2918. It provides for legislative and fiscal separation of the four central districts of Yap, Truk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae as well as for the Marshall Islands and Palau districts. Order No. 3027 was issued pending a later and more comprehensive reorganization oriented towards implementation of the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia, (FSM) approved by Yap, Truk, Kosrae and Pohnpei, on July 12, 1978, and the constitutions being developed by the Marshall islands and Palau districts, both of which rejected the FSM Constitution. The order also provides for reorganization of the Office of the High Commissioner and Trust Territory Government headquarters. Secretarial Order No. 3039 supersedes sections of Secretarial Order No. 2918, as amended, and other prior orders of the Secretary of the Interior, insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of Order No. 3039.

Secretarial Order 3119 effective 10 July 1987 abolished the Office of the High Commissioner and transferred those authorities and responsibilities to the Office of Assistant Secretary, Office of Territorial and International Affairs, Department of Interior.

ORDER NO. 3039 (ISSUED APRIL 25, 1979)

Subject: Recognition of Governmental Entities under Locally-Ratified Constitutions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this order is to provide the maximum permissible amount of self-government, consistent with the responsibilities of the Secretary under Executive Order 11021, for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, pursuant to their respective constitutions as and when framed, adopted, and ratified, pending termination of the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement under which the United States of America undertook to act as Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 2. Delegation of Authority. Until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and subject to the limitations contained in this order and in existing treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, executive, legislative, and judicial functions of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are, except as otherwise provided herein, hereby delegated to the three political subdivisions of the Trust Territory known as the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau.

Section 3. Retained Functions. The following functions are retained by the United States:

a. Administrative. The High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the general supervisory authority of the Secretary, shall continue to exercise all authority necessary to carry out the obligations and responsibilities of the United States under the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement, in order to insure that no actions are taken that would be inconsistent with the provisions of such Trusteeship Agreement, this Order, and with existing treaties, laws, regulations, and agreements generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This authority shall include, but not limited to:

1. Budget. All budget submissions from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau for appropriations from the Congress of the United States shall be submitted to and through the High Commissioner in accordance with his rules and regulations in respect thereto. The High Commissioner shall make grants of financial assistance to the new governments and, as appropriate, to their political subdivisions in such amounts as may be appropriated and subject to such terms and conditions as he may impose.

2. Auditing and Accounting. The High Commissioner, after audit, either by his own office or by the United States Government Comptroller for Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, shall have the authority to settle accounts or to require compliance with proper accounting principles and audit recommendations. Appeals may be taken to the Secretary.

3. Grant-in-Aid Programs. All requests for participation in Federal grant-in-aid program from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau shall be made to and through the High Commissioner.

4. Transfer of Functions. The High Commissioner shall arrange, by agreement with the chief executives of the Federated States of Micronesia and its respective States, the Marshalls Islands, and Palau, for the transfer as expeditiously as possible, of executive functions not required by this order to be retained.

5. Property

— (a) Personal and Real Property. All real and personal property currently used or held by the Government of the Trust Territory for governmental administrative purposes in the Federated States of Micronesia and its respective States, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, shall, to the extent not needed to carry out the purposes of this Order, be transferred on an equitable basis to the Federated States of Micronesia or its respective States, the Marshall Islands, or Palau. The decisions of the High Commissioner in this respect shall be final, subject only to an appeal to the Secretary.

— (b) Public Domain. Secretarial Order 2969, as amended, regarding the transfer of public domain property, remains in effect, except that the transfer contemplated in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, respectively, on or before June 1, 1979. In those instance where the legislature having jurisdiction has not designated an entity to receive public domain property under the provisions of Secretary Order 2969, such land shall be transferred to the state or district government where such land is located.

— (c) Continuity of Rights. All contracts, lease agreements, easements, privileges and obligations granted, entered into or obtained by the Government of the Trust Territory, prior to the effective date of this Order and applicable to property conveyed hereby, shall remain in full force and effect until their natural or legal termination, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by all parties and all property conveyed shall be subject to said rights, privileges and obligations or other encumbrances of any kind or character existing on the date of conveyance.

6. Relations with other United States Government Agencies and Foreign Governments. Communication and relationships with agencies of the United States Government with foreign governments and organizations shall be through the High Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior, except in those specific cases in which a different procedure is approved by the Secretary of Interior. Communications with foreign governments and international organizations shall be transmitted by the Department of State to the foreign government or international organization concerned. This order does not affect communications and relationships between Micronesians and the President's Personal Representative for Micronesia Status Negotiations.

7. Telecommunications. The High Commissioner shall continue to have the authority and responsibility for the operation and maintenance of telecommunications within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in accordance with treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States applicable to the Trust Territory.

8. Staffing. The High Commissioner shall have the authority to hire such professional and administrative staff as may be necessary to carry out his duties and responsibilities and to organize the Office of the High Commissioner so as to enable him effectively to carry out those duties and responsibilities. Actions affecting Federal personnel are subject to the limitations contained in 205 DM 8.1C(6).

b. Other. The High Commissioner shall also carry out such other duties as the Secretary may from time to time prescribe.

Section 4. Legislative.

a. All laws of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, or Palau shall be submitted to the High Commissioner within ten (10) days after being approved by the chief executive of the jurisdiction involved. If the High Commissioner decides to suspend such law, or part thereof, he shall promptly, but no later than twenty (20) days after receipt of such law, notify the chief executive of the jurisdiction for which the law was enacted of his reasons for suspending such law, or part thereof. The High Commissioner shall exercise this power only if he concludes that such law, or part thereof, is inconsistent with provision of this Order, the Trusteeship Agreement, with existing treaties, laws, and regulation of the United States generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or with the Bill of Rights as set forth in the Trust Territory Code. The decisions of the High Commissioner this respect shall be final, subject only to an appeal to the Secretary.

b. No law shall take effect until the period during which the High Commissioner may suspend the law has expired unless the High Commissioner earlier notifies the chief executive of the jurisdiction in which the law was enacted that he does not intend to exercise his authority to suspend the law. A law or any part thereof so suspended shall be null and of no effect.

c. Laws in effect in each jurisdiction on the effective date of its constitution shall continue in effect until modified or repealed pursuant to the provisions of the constitution or laws enacted thereunder.

Section 5. Judicial.

a. Pending Cases. The present Community and District Courts and the Trial and Appellate Divisions of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall continue to function and operate in accordance with the present procedural and jurisdictional provisions of Trust Territory law until the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau have established functioning Courts pursuant to the terms of their respective constitutions. The determination that such functioning courts exist shall be made in writing by the Chief Justice of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands upon written request of the chief judicial officer of the respective jurisdictions. A denial of the request may be appealed to the Secretary.

Once such a determination has been made for a jurisdiction, all cases, except for suits against the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Government or the High Commissioner, currently pending but not in active trial before the Community Courts, the District Courts, and the Trial Division of the High Court shall be transferred to the functioning courts of such jurisdiction, provided that the legal rights of the parties in any case in controversy pending before a Community Court, a District Court, or the Trial or Appellate Division of the High Court shall in no way be impaired by this order.

Determination as to whether a case is in "active trial" shall be made by the Judge before whom such case is pending.

b. Appellate Functions. As the functions of the Community Courts, the District Courts, and the Trial Division of the High Court have been phased out and transferred to local courts pursuant to the provisions of Section 5(a) of this order, the Appellate Division of the High Court shall retain jurisdiction by writ of certiorari to entertain appeals from the courts of last resort of the respective jurisdictions of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau.

The ruling of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands upon all appeals shall be final, binding, and enforceable in accordance with their terms. All appeals now pending or taken before the determination has been made pursuant to Section 5(a) of this order that functioning courts exist in a jurisdiction shall be retained by and disposed of by the High Court.

c. Transfers. When functioning courts have been established and certified pursuant to Section 5(a) of this order, the Chief Justice of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall in his discretion transfer to such courts the facilities and personal property of existing courts of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and funds then currently budgeted for their operation.

Section 6. Social Security. Until termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Social Security laws of the Trust Territory shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 7. Effective Date. This Order becomes effective, as to each of them upon the date when each of the respective jurisdictions, namely, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau, have commenced a constitutional government, pursuant to their respective lawfully adopted constitutions.

Section 8. Marshall Islands. The Act of the Nitijela of the Marshall Islands District "To make transitional provisions for the purpose of enabling the Government of the Marshall Islands to be conducted in conformity with the Trusteeship Agreement during the period of transition to full self-government" is confirmed. The confirmation of this Act in no way constitutes approval or disapproval of the Constitution of the Marshall Islands or the interim adjustments made thereto by the Act.

Section 9. Prior Orders. Except for the limitation on taxing authority contained in Section 2 of Part III of Secretarial Order No. 2918, as amended, "Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands," and No. 3027, "Interim transition to Governments Based on Locally Developed Constitutions-Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands," are superseded within each jurisdiction on the effective date of the respective constitution as certified by the High Commissioner.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

DATE: APRIL 25, 1979

ORDER NO. 3039, AMENDMENT NO. 1

Subject: Recognition of Governmental Entities under Locally-Ratified Constitution in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this amendment is to permit the governmental entities established, or to be established, under Order No. 3039 to amend Trust Territory laws relating to the social security system in the territory. The social security system has been established and financed on a territory-wide basis and Section 6 of Order No. 3039 perpetuated that system until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. As originally written, Section 6 precludes amendment of Trust Territory social security laws. Experience since Order No. 3039 became effective demonstrates the need to make periodic revisions to the Trust Territory social security laws. Representatives of the Government of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau have agreed that such amendments should be made on the basis of joint action by the three legislative bodies and the approval of the High Commissioner. This amendment revises the language of Section 6 so as to permit changes in Trust Territory social security laws under such circumstances.

Section 2. Social Security. Section 6 of Secretarial Order No. 3039 is hereby amended to read as follows: "Section 6. Social Security. Until termination of the trusteeship agreement, the social security laws of the trust territory shall remain in full force and effect, unless amended by concurring legislation enacted by all three political entities and approval by the High Commissioner."

Section 3. Effective Date. Amendment No. 1 to Order No. 3039 shall take effect upon issuance.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

DATE: JULY 10, 1987

ORDER NO. 3119

Subject: Continuation of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Section 1. Purpose. The purpose of this Order is to define the extent and nature of the authority of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, consistent with the responsibilities of the Secretary under Executive Order 11021, and Presidential Proclamation 5564 of November 3, 1986, until such time as the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement, under which the United States undertook to act as Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the

Pacific Islands, becomes inapplicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The President of the United States in Proclamation 5564 declared that the Trusteeship Agreement for the Pacific Islands is no longer in effect as of October 21, 1986, with respect to the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as of November 3, 1986, with respect to the Federated States of Micronesia, and as of November 3, 1986, with respect to the Northern Mariana Islands. Until the future political status of Palau is resolved, the United States will continue to discharge its responsibilities as Administering Authority under the Trusteeship Agreement.

Section 2. Delegation of Authority. Until the Trusteeship Agreement is no longer applicable to Palau, and subject to the limitations contained in this Order and in existing treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, executive, legislative, and judicial functions of the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are, except as otherwise provided herein, hereby delegated to the Government of Palau established pursuant to the Constitution of Palau as approved by the citizens thereof.

Section 3. Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Office of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is abolished as of the effective date of this Order. Simultaneously with the abolishment of the Office of the High Commissioner, the authority of the Secretary of the Interior as respects the Trust Territory is hereby delegated to the Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs, who shall assume and exercise the authority of the Office of the High Commissioner, and shall have the authority to redelegate all such authority.

Section 4. Retained Functions.

a. Administration. The Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs shall continue to exercise all authority necessary to carry out the obligations and responsibilities of the United States under the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement, in order to ensure that no actions are taken that would be inconsistent with the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, this Order, and with existing treaties, laws, regulations, and agreements generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This authority shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) Budget. All budget submissions from Palau for appropriations from the Congress of the United States shall be subject to the approval of, and submitted to and through, the Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs in accordance with rules and regulations in respect thereto. The Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs shall make grants of financial assistance to Palau in such amounts as may be appropriated and subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed.

(2) Auditing and Accounting. The Assistant Secretary, after audit by the Inspector General, Department of the Interior, or other authorized officials, shall have the authority to require compliance with proper accounting principles and audit recommendations, and may settle accounts as recommended by the Inspector General. Disagreements shall be resolved in accordance with 361 DM 1 and 2.

(3) Relations with other United States Government Agencies and Foreign Governments. Communications and relationships of Palau with agencies of the United States Government and with foreign governments and organizations shall be through the Assistant Secretary - Territorial and International Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior except in those specific cases in which a different procedure is approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Communications with foreign governments and

international organizations shall be transmitted by the Department of State to the foreign government or international organization concerned.

(4) Telecommunications. The Assistant Secretary shall continue to have authority and responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the telecommunications within Palau in accordance with treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States applicable to Palau.

(5) Staffing. The Assistant Secretary shall have the authority to hire such professional and administrative staff as may be necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Office of Assistant Secretary and to organize such Office so as to enable it to effectively carry out those duties and responsibilities.

b. Other. The Assistant Secretary shall also carry out such other duties as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe.

Section 5. Legislation.

a. All laws of Palau shall be submitted to the Assistant Secretary within ten (10) days after being approved by the President of Palau. If the Assistant Secretary decides to suspend such law, or part thereof, the President of Palau shall be promptly, but no later than twenty (20) days after receipt of such law, notified of the reasons for suspending such law, or part thereof. The Assistant Secretary shall exercise this power only if such law, or part thereof, is inconsistent with the provisions of this order, the Trusteeship Agreement, with existing treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States generally applicable to Palau. The decisions of the Assistant Secretary in this respect shall be final, subject only to an appeal to the Secretary.

b. No law shall take effect until the period during which the Assistant Secretary may suspend the law has expired unless the Assistant Secretary earlier notifies the President of Palau that the authority to suspend the law will not be exercised. A law or any part thereof so suspended shall be null and of no effect.

Section 6. Judicial.

a. The Appellate Division of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall retain jurisdiction by writ of certiorari to entertain appeals from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Palau with respect to suits against the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Government, the High Commissioner, or the Assistant Secretary as regards the administration of the Trust Territory. The ruling of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands upon all appeals shall be final, binding, and enforceable in accordance with its terms.

b. The High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is hereby given jurisdiction to effect the judicial enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-596; 84 Stat. 1590) in Palau.

Section 7. Effective Date. This Order becomes effective at 12:00 midnight on July 10, 1987.

Section 8. Prior Orders. Except for the limitations on taxing authority contained in Section 2 of Part III of Secretarial Order No. 2918, as amended, No. 3027, and No. 3039, as amended, are superseded on the effective date of this Order.

ORDER NO. 3119, AMENDMENT NO. 1

DATE: JANUARY 14, 1988

Subject: Judicial Authority

Purpose: The purpose of Amendment No. 1 is to restore to the High Court the appellate functions it performed under Secretary's Order 3039.

Section 6 of Secretary's Order 3119 is amended to read as follows:

Section 6. Judicial.

a. The Appellate Division of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall have jurisdiction to review by writ of certiorari the final decisions of the highest court of Palau in which a decision may be had, rendered subsequent to the effective date of this amendatory order. The rulings of the courts of Palau shall be conclusive on questions of the local law of Palau, except in cases to which the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Government of the United States, its subdivisions and agencies, or its military or civilian personnel are parties. Decisions of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be final, binding and enforceable according to their terms.

b. The judicial functions provided for in the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-596; 84 Stat. 1590) relating to Palau shall be performed by the appropriate division of the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

APPENDIX D

TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

U.S. TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS HAVING APPLICATION TO THE TRUST TERRITORY AS OF OCTOBER 30, 1989*

BILATERAL

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda on July 27, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979; and December 4, 1980.

ARGENTINA

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, January 21, 1972.

Air transport services agreement with annexes. Signed at Buenos Aires, October 22, 1985.

AUSTRALIA

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, May 14, 1974.

AUSTRIA

Air services agreement, with annexes. Signed at Vienna, March 16, 1989.

BAHAMAS[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

BARBADOS

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Continued in force as between the United States and Barbados by an exchange of notes of September 14, 1972 and May 10, 1973.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Bridgetown April 8, 1982.

BELGIUM

Air transport agreement. Exchange of notes at Washington, October 23, 1980, as amended September 22 and November 12, 1986.

Consular convention. Signed at Washington, September 2, 1969.

BELIZE[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 27, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979; and December 4, 1980.

BOLIVIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at La Paz, September 29, 1948, as amended June 28 and August 23, 1988.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at La Paz, February 10, 1978.

BRAZIL

Treaty of extradition. Signed at Rio de Janeiro, January 13, 1961, and additional protocol of June 18, 1962.

BRUNEI

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 27, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979; December 4, 1980.

BULGARIA

Consular convention. Signed at Sophia, April 15, 1974.

BURMA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Rangoon, September 28, 1949.

CANADA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Ottawa, January 17, 1966, as amended May 8, 1974; August 10 and 28, 1980; and May 24, 1984.

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, December 3, 1971, as amended June 28 & July 9, 1974.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Washington, March 2, 1977.

CHINA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, September 17, 1980, as amended August 19, 1982.

Consular convention. Signed at Washington, September 17, 1980, as modified January 17, 1981.

COLOMBIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Bogota, October 24, 1956, as amended October 23, 1968; and October 16 & 22, 1981 and April 21, 1982.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Washington, September 14, 1979.

COOK ISLANDS

Treaty on friendship and delimitation of the maritime boundary. Signed at Rarotonga, June 11, 1980.

COSTA RICA

Consular convention. Signed at San Jose, January 12, 1948.

Air transport agreement. Exchange of notes at San Jose, October 20 and November 23, 1983.

CUBA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Havana, May 26, 1953, as amended May 21 and July 31, 1957.

CYPRUS[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Prague, June 29, 1987; schedule and annex extended February 6 and 24, 1989.

Consular convention. Signed at Praque, July 9, 1973.

DENMARK

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Copenhagen, June 22, 1972.

DOMINICIA[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 27, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

ECUADOR

Agreement for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historical and cultural properties. Signed at Washington, November 17, 1983.

EGYPT

Air transport agreement. Signed at Cairo, May 5, 1964.

EL SALVADOR

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, April 2, 1982, as amended July 16 & 24, 1985.

FIJI

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Continued in force as between the United States and Fiji by a exchange of notes of October 16, & December 12, 1972.

Agreement relating to the reciprocal granting of authorizations to permit licensed amateur radio operators of either country to operate their stations in the other country. Exchange of notes at London, November 26, 1965.

Continued in force as between the United States and Fiji by an exchange of notes of October 16, & December 12, 1972.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Suva, October 1, 1979, as amended October 25, 1985.

FINLAND

Air transport agreement. Signed at Helsinki, March 29, 1949, with related agreement of May 12, 1980.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Helsinki, June 11, 1976.

FRANCE

Consular convention. Signed at Paris, July 18, 1966.

Extradition convention. Signed at Paris, January 6, 1909, and supplementary extradition convention signed at Paris February 12, 1970.

Convention on the transfer of sentenced persons. Signed at Washington, January 25, 1983.

GAMBIA[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Consular convention. Signed at Berlin, September 4, 1979.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, July 7, 1955, as amended April 5, 1968, and November 1, 1978.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Bonn, June 20, 1978.

GHANA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Continued in force as between the United States and Ghana by exchange of notes at Accra, September 4, December 21, 1957, & February 12, 1958.

GRENADA[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

GUATEMALA

Agreements for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historical and cultural properties. Signed at Washington, May 21, 1984.

GUYANA[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

HUNGARY

Consular convention. Signed Budapest, July 7, 1972.

Air transport agreement,[3] with annex and memorandum of understanding. Done at Budapest, July 12, 1989.

INDIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at New Delhi, February 3, 1956, as amended October 26, 1964 and May 4, 1989.

INDONESIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Djakarta, January 15, 1968, as amended May 2, 1986.

IRAN

Air transport agreement. Signed at Tehran, February 1, 1973.

IRELAND

Consular convention. Signed at Dublin, May 1, 1950, and supplementary protocol signed at Dublin, March 3, 1952.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Washington, July 13, 1983.

ISRAEL

Air transport agreement. Signed at Tel Aviv, June 13, 1950, as amended February 21, 1951; August 16, 1978; and December 16 1986 & January 5, 1987.

Convention relating to extradition. Signed at Washington, December 10, 1962.

ITALY

Air transport agreement. Signed at Rome, June 22, 1970.

Treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters. Signed at Rome, November 9, 1982.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Rome, October 13, 1983.

IVORY COAST

Air transport agreement. Signed at Abidjan, February 24, 1978.

JAMAICA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Kingston, October 2, 1969, as amended April 4, 1979.

JAPAN

Civil air transport agreement. Signed at Tokyo, August 11, 1952, as amended May 9, 1972; July 26, 1977; September 20, 1980; September 7, 1982; and May 1, 1985.

Agreed minute to the treaty of mutual cooperation and security. Initialed at Washington, January 19, 1960.

Consular convention. Signed at Tokyo, March 22, 1963.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Tokyo, March 3, 1978.

Agreement concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Signed at Tokyo, April 18, 1969, with related agreements of March 13, 1973, and April 18, 1975.

Convention for the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction, and their environment. Signed at Tokyo, March 4, 1972, as amended September 19, 1974.

JORDAN

Air transport services agreement. Signed at Amman, April 8, & June 8, 1980.

KIRIBATI[2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

Treaty of friendship. Signed at Tarawa, September 20, 1979.

KOREA

Mutual defense treaty. Signed at Washington, October 1, 1953.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, April 24, 1957, as amended March 26, 1971 and March 22, 1979; and September 15, 1988.

Consular convention. Signed at Seoul, January 8, 1963.

KUWAIT

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Continued in force by an exchange of notes between Kuwait and the United Kingdom, November 7, 1960.

LEBANON

Air transport agreement. Signed at Beirut, September 1, 1972.

LIBERIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Monrovia, March 30, 1978.

LUXEMBOURG

Air transport agreement. Signed at Luxembourg, August 19, 1986.

MALAYSIA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Kuala Lumpur, February 2, 1970, as amended September 6, 1974 & February 5, 1975; March 27, 1985.

MALTA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

MAURITIUS[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

MEXICO

Air transport agreement. Signed at Mexico, August 15, 1960, as extended and amended July 31, 1970 and September 23, 1988.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Mexico, November 25, 1976.

Extradition treaty. Signed at Mexico, May 4, 1978.

Agreement of cooperation regarding pollution of the marine environment by discharge of hydrocarbons and other hazardous substances. Signed at Mexico, July 24, 1980.

Treaty of cooperation providing for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historical and cultural properties. Signed at Mexico, July 17, 1970.

Agreement on reduced air fares. Effected by exchange of letters at Mexico, September 23, 1988.

Memorandum of Understanding on all-cargo services. Signed at Mexico, September 23, 1988.

Memorandum of Understanding on charter flights. Signed at Mexico, September 23, 1988.

MOROCCO

Air transport agreement. Signed at Rabat, February 9, 1970.

NETHERLANDS

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, April 3, 1957, as amended November 25, 1969; March 31, 1978; June 11, 1986; October 13 and December 22, 1987.

Air transport agreement relating to air transportation between the U.S. and Aruba. Signed at Washington, November 7, 1986.

Extradition treaty. Signed at the Hague. June 24, 1980.

Treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters. Signed at the Hague, June 12, 1981.

NEW ZEALAND

Air transport agreement. Signed at Wellington, June 24, 1964, as amended November 25, 1980.

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Washington, January 12, 1970.

Treaty of the delimitation of the maritime boundary between the United States of America and Tokelau. Signed at Tokelau, December 2, 1980.

NIGERIA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Lagos, April 27, 1978.

NORWAY

Extradition treaty. Signed at Oslo, June 9, 1977.

PANAMA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Panama, March 31, 1949, as amended May 29, & June 3, 1952; & December 23, 1974; March 6, 1975.

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Panama, January 11, 1979.

PARAGUAY

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Asuncion, May 24, 1973.

PERU

Treaty on the execution of penal sentences. Signed at Washington, July 6, 1979.

Agreement for the recovery and return of stolen archaeological, historical and cultural properties. Signed at Lima, September 15, 1981.

PHILIPPINES

Mutual defense treaty. Signed at Washington, August 30, 1951.

Agreement, with memorandum of consultation, concerning air transport services. Exchange of notes at Washington, September 16, 1982, as amended May 29, 1987 and January 13, 1988; and April 24, 1989.

POLAND

Consular convention. Signed at Warsaw, May 31, 1972.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Warsaw, February 1, 1988.

ROMANIA

Agreement renewing and amending the civil air transport agreement of December 4, 1973. Effected by exchange of notes at Bucharest, January 25, & 30, 1979, as amended and extended April 22 & 28, 1983; and August 10 & 11, 1989.

Consular convention. Signed at Bucharest, July 5, 1972.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979; December 4, 1980; August 11 and November 30, 1987.

SAINT LUCIA[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the united States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

SENEGAL

Air transport agreement. Signed at Dakar, March 28, 1979.

SEYCHELLES[1,2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

SIERRA LEONE[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

SINGAPORE

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Singapore, March 31, 1978, as amended September 14, 1979 and September 30, 1985.

SOLOMON ISLANDS[1,2]

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom): Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

SOUTH AFRICA

Treaty relating to the reciprocal extradition of criminals. Signed at Washington, December 18, 1947.

SPAIN

Treaty on extradition. Signed at Madrid, May 2, 1970, as supplemented by agreement of January 25, 1975.

Air transport agreement. Signed at Madrid, February 20, 1973, WITH RELATED AGREEMENT DATED March 31 and April 7, 1987.

SURINAME[1]

Air transport agreement (between the United States and the Netherlands). Signed at Washington, April 3, 1957, as amended November 25, 1969.

SWEDEN

Extradition convention. Signed at Washington, October 24, 1961, as supplemented by convention of March 14, 1983.

SWITZERLAND

Treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters. Signed at Bern, May 25, 1973; with related agreement dated November 10, 1987.

TANZANIA

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Continued in force as between the United States and Tanzania by exchange of notes at Dar es Salaam, November 30 and December 6, 1965.

THAILAND

Air transport agreement. Signed at Bangkok, December 7, 1979, as amended June 15, 1984.

TONGA[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at London, December 22, 1931.

Continued in force as between the United States and Tonga by exchange of notes at Nuku'alofa and Wellington March 14 and April 13, 1977.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

TURKEY

Treaty on extradition and mutual assistance in crimination matters. Signed at Ankara, June 7, 1979.

Treaty on the enforcement of penal judgements. Signed at Ankara, June 7, 1979.

TUVALU[2]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at

Washington, June 6, 1951.

Extradition treaty (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at London, June 8, 1972.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom).[1] Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978.

Treaty of friendship. Signed at Funafuti, February 7, 1979.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Consular convention. Signed at Moscow, June 1, 1964.

Civil air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, November 4, 1968, as amended May 6, 1986 and February 13, 1986 and December 9, 1987.

Treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. Signed at Moscow, May 26, 1972, and protocol signed at Moscow, July 3, 1974.

Agreement on the prevention of incidents on and over the high seas. Signed at Moscow, May 25, 1972, and protocol signed at Washington, May 22, 1973.

Basic principles of negotiations on the further limitation of strategic offensive arms. Signed at Washington, June 21, 1973.

Convention concerning the conservation of migratory birds and their environment. Signed at Moscow, November 19, 1976.

Treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles. Signed at Washington, December 8, 1987.

Agreement on notifications of launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles. Signed at Moscow, May 31, 1988.

Agreement on the conduct of joint verification experiment relating to nuclear testing, with annex. Signed at Moscow, May 31, 1988.

UNITED KINGDOM

Consular convention and protocol of signature. Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Agreement relating to the reciprocal granting of authorizations to permit licensed amateur radio operators of either country to operate their stations in other countries. Exchange of notes at London, November 26, 1965.

Agreement extending to certain territories the application of the agreement of November 26, 1965. Exchange of notes at London, December 11, 1969.[2]

Extradition treaty, with exchange of notes. Signed at London, June 8, 1972, as supplemented by treaty signed June 25, 1985.

Agreement concerning air services. Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978; December 27, 1979; December 4, 1980; February 20, 1985; and May 25, 1989.

UNITED NATIONS

Agreement relating to the provision of assistance by the United Nations Development Programme to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Signed at New York, June 10, 1974.

URUGUAY

Treaty on extradition and cooperation in penal matters. Signed at Washington, April 6, 1973.

YUGOSLAVIA

Air transport agreement. Signed at Washington, December 15, 1977, with related agreement March 17, & May 19, 1982, as extended January 15 & July 6, 1987.

ZAMBIA[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

ZIMBABWE[1]

Consular convention (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Washington, June 6, 1951.

Air services agreement (between the United States and the United Kingdom). Signed at Bermuda, July 23, 1977, as amended April 25, 1978, and December 27, 1979.

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*In principle, all international agreements to which the United States is a party apply to the Trust Territory, unless otherwise indicated or not germane. Treaties and international agreements concluded prior to the United States administration of the territory are not included in the bilateral section of this list; some multilateral conventions have been included.

MULTILATERAL

Protocol for the prohibition of the use of war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of bacteriological methods of warfare. Done at Geneva, June 17, 1925.

Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international transportation by air, and additional protocol. Concluded at Warsaw, October 12, 1929.

International labor Organization Convention (No. 53) concerning minimum requirement of professional capacity for masters and officers on board merchant ships. Adopted at the International Labor conference, 21st session, Geneva, October 24, 1936.

International labor Organization Convention (No. 55) concerning the liability of the shipowner in case of seasickness, injury or death of seamen. Adopted at the International Labor Conference, 21st session, Geneva, October 24, 1936.

International labor Organization Convention (No. 58) concerning fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea. Adopted at the International Labor Conference, 22nd session, Geneva, October 24, 1936.

Convention on international civil aviation. Signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944, as amended June 14, 1954; September 15, 1962; July 7, 1971; October 16, 1974; and protocol of September 24, 1968, on the authentic trilingual text.

International Air Services Transit Agreement. Signed at Chicago, December 7, 1944.

Convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, February 13, 1946.

International convention for the regulation of whaling, with schedule of whaling regulations. Signed at Washington, December 2, 1946, and protocol signed November 19, 1956.

Agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission. Signed at Canberra, February 6, 1947, as amended November 7, 1951; April 5, 1954; october 6, 1964; October 2, 1974; October 20, 1976; and October 12, 1978.

Inter-American convention on the granting of political rights of women. Signed a Bogota, May 2, 1948.

Convention on the international recognition of rights in aircraft. Done at Geneva, June 19, 1948.

Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. Adopted at Paris, December 9, 1948.

Convention for the amelioration of the wounded and sick armed forces in the field. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war. Dated at Geneva, August 12, 1949.

Agreement revising the telecommunications agreement signed at Bermuda, December 4, 1945. Annexed to the Final Act of the United States-Commonwealth telecommunications meeting, signed at London, August 12, 1949, as amended October 1, 1952.

Convention on road traffic, with annexes. Dated at Geneva, September 19, 1949.

Security treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Signed at San Francisco, September 1, 1951.

Treaty of peace with Japan. Signed at San Francisco, September 8, 1951.

International plant protection convention. Done at Rome, December 6, 1951.

Agreement on German external debts. Signed at London, February 27, 1953.

Convention on the political rights of women. Done at New York, March 31, 1953.

Southeast Asia collective defense treaty. Signed at Manila, September 8, 1954.

The Pacific Charter. Signed at Manila, September 8, 1954.

Supplementary convention on the abolition of slavery, the slave trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery. Done at Geneva, September 7, 1956.

Convention on the high seas. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the continental shelf. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the territorial sea and contiguous zone. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention of fishing and conservation of living resources of the high seas. Done at Geneva, April 29, 1958.

Convention on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards. Done at New York, June 10, 1958.

Convention placing the Interional Popular Commission within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization. Approved at Rome, November 19, 1959, as amended October 30, 1967, and November 15, 1977.

Antarctic Treaty. Signed at Washington, December 1, 1959.

Articles of agreement of the International Development Association. Done at Washington, January 26, 1960.

Single convention on narcotic drugs, 1961, with amendments to schedules. Done at New York, March 30, 1961, as amended march 25, 1972.

Vienna convention on diplomatic relations and optional protocol concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. Done at Vienna, April 18, 1961.

Amended agreement for the establishment of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council. Approved the 11th Session of the Conference of the FAO, Rome, November 23, 1961.

Vienna convention on diplomatic relations and optional protocol concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. Done at Vienna, April 24, 1963.

Inter-American convention on facilitation of international waterborne transportation. Signed Mar del Plata, June 7, 1963.

Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atomsphere, in outer space, and under water. Done at Moscow, August 5, 1963.

Convention on offenses and certain other acts committed on board aircraft. Done at Tokyo, September 14, 1963.

Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, with final protocol. Done at Vienna, July 10, 1964, as amended by protocols of November 14, 1969, July 5, 1974, and July 27, 1984.

Convention on the settlement of investment disputes between states and nationals of other states. Done at Washington, March 18, 1965.

Convention of facilitation of international maritime traffic, with annex. Done at London, April 9, 1965; as amended November 19, 1973.

International convention on load lines. Done at London, April 5, 1966.

Treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, January 27, 1967.

Additional protocols I and II to the treaty of February 14, 1967, for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America. Done at Mexico, February 14, 1967.

Protocol relating to the status of refugees. Done at New York, January 31, 1967.

Agreement on the rescue of astronauts, the return of astronauts, and the return of objects launched into outer space. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, April 22, 1968.

Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, July 1, 1968.

International convention on tonnage measurement of ships, 1969, with annexes. Done at London, June 23, 1969.

International health regulations, with appendices. Adopted at Boston, July 25, 1969, as amended, May 23, 1973, and May 20, 1981.

International convention relating to intervention on the high seas in cases of oil pollution casualties, with annex. Done at Brussels, November 29, 1969.

Patent cooperation treaty, with regulations. Done at Washington, June 19, 1970.

Convention for the suppression with unlawful seizure of aircraft. Done at the Hague, December 16, 1970.

Convention to prevent and punish the acts of terrorism taking the form of crimes against persons and related extortion that are of international significance. Signed at Washington, February 2, 1971.

Convention on wetlands of international importance, especially as waterflow habitat. Done at Ramsar, February 2, 1971, with protocol adopted December 3, 1982.

Treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, February 11, 1971.

Convention of psychotropic substances. Done at Vienna, February 21, 1971.

Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation. Done at Montreal, September 23, 1971.

Constitution of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Done at Santiago, November 26, 1971, as amended March 18, 1976, and August 28, 1981.

Convention for the conservation of Antarctic seals. Done at London, June 1, 1972.

Convention on international liability for damage caused by space objects. Done at Washington, London, and Moscow, March 29, 1972.

Convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction. Done at Washington, London, Moscow, April 10, 1972.

Convention on the international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, 1972. Done at London, October 20, 1972, as amended November 19, 1981.

International convention for safe containers. Done at Geneva, December 2, 1972, as amended April 2, 1981, and June 13, 1983.

Convention on the prevention of marine pollution by dumping of wastes and other matter, with annexes. Done at London, Mexico, Moscow, and Washington, December 29, 1972.

Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, with appendices. Done at Washington, March 3, 1973, as amended June 22, 1979.

Telegraph and telephone regulations, with appendices, annex and final protocol. Done at Geneva, April 11, 1973.

Protocol relating to intervention on the high seas in cases of pollution by substances other than oil. Done at London, November 2, 1973.

Optional Annex V to the international convention for the prevention of pollution from ships, 1973, as modified by the protocol of 1978. Done at London, November 2, 1973.

Convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents. Adopted by the UN General Assembly, December 14, 1973.

Convention relating to the distribution of programme-carrying signals transmitted by satellite. Done at Brussels, May 2, 1974.

International convention for the safety of life at sea. Done at London, November 1, 1974, and related protocol of February 17, 1978 and amendment of April 21, 1988.

Inter-American convention on letters rogatory. Done at Panama City, January 30, 1975, and additional protocol dated May 8, 1979.

Treaty on the international recognition of the deposit of microorganisms for the purposes of patent protection, with regulations. Done at Budapest, April 28, 1977, as amended September 26, 1980 and January 20, 1981.

Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, with annex. Done at Geneva, May 18, 1977.

Protocol of 1978 relating to the international convention for the prevention of pollution from ships, 1973, with annexes and protocols. Done at London, February 17, 1978, as amended September 7, 1984 and December 5, 1985.

International convention of the protection of new varieties of plans of December 2, 1961, as revised. Done at Geneva, October 23, 1978.

International convention on maritime search and rescue. Done at Hamburg, April 27, 1979.

Convention on the physical protection of nuclear material, with annexes. Done at Vienna, October 26, 1979.

International natural rubber agreement. 1979. Done at Geneva, October 6, 1979 as extended June 13, 1985.

Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution. Done at Geneva, November 13, 1979, with protocol of September 28, 1984.

Radio regulations, with appendices and final protocol. Done at Geneva, December 6, 1979.

International convention against the taking of hostages. Done at New York, December 17, 1979.

United Nations convention on contracts for the international sale of goods. Done at Vienna, April 11, 1980.

Convention on the conservation of Antarctic marine living resources. Done at Canberra, May 20, 1980.

International coffee agreement, 1983, with annexes. Done at London, September 16, 1982.

International agreement on jute and jute products. Done at Geneva, October 1, 1982.

International telecommunication convention. done at Nairobi, November 6, 1982.

Convention on the transfer of sentenced persons. Done at Strasbourg, March 21, 1983.

International tropical timber agreement, 1983, with annexes. Done at Geneva, November 18, 1983.

International sugar agreement. Done at Geneva, July 5 1984, as extended November 21, 1986.

General regulation of the Universal Postal Union, with annex and universal postal convention with detailed regulations. Done at Hamburg, July 27, 1984.

Money orders and postal travellers' checks agreement. Done at Hamburg, July 27, 1984.

Postal parcels agreement with detailed regulations. Done at Hamburg, July 27, 1984.

Convention for the protection of the ozone layer. Done at Vienna, March 22, 1985.

Montreal protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer, with annex. Done at Montreal, September 16, 1987.

Agreement relating to the conduct of a joint program of marine geoscientific research and mineral resources studies of the South Pacific region. Signed at Washington, September 19, 1986.

Food Air convention, 1986. Done at London, March 13, 1986.[3]

Wheat trade convention, 1986. Done at London, March 14, 1986.[3]

Convention on early notification of a nuclear accident. Done at Vienna, September 26, 1986.

Convention on assistance in the case of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency. Done at Vienna, September 26, 1986.

International natural rubber agreement, 1987, with annexes. Done at Geneva, March 20, 1987.

International sugar agreement, 1987. Done at London, September 11, 1987.[3]

FOOTNOTES

[1] Included in this listing on the basis of general declarations (or agreements) accepting the rights and obligations of treaties and other international agreements applicable to the territory prior to independence.

[2] The agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom concerning the licensing of amateur radio operators was extended to the following territories that

have since become independent and made general declarations as noted in footnote[1]; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Belize; Dominica; Grenada; Kiribati; Saint Christopher and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Seychelles; Solomon Islands and Tuvalu.

[3] Provisionally in force for the United States.

APPENDIX E

LEADERSHIP LISTING

GOVERNMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

(As of 30 September 1989)

Stella Guerra	Assistant Secretary of the Interior, OTIA
Charles D. Jordan	Director, Office of Transition
Barbara Grizzard	Administrative Officer
Sam McPhetres	Archives and International Organizations
Ron Peterson	Procurement & Supply
Herminia Fusco	Finance

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU

State Government

Under Section 6 of Article VIII of Palau Constitution, 16 highest traditional Chiefs from the 16 states of the Republic constitute an advisory body called "Council of Chiefs" advising the President on matters concerning traditional laws, customs, and other major public issues in which their participation is required.

CHIEFS	STATE
Ibedul Yutaka Gibbons, Chairman	Koror
Reklai	Melekeok
Rdechor Ruluked	Kayangel
Uong-er-Etei	Ngerchelong
Madrengebuked	Ngaraard
Beouch	Ngardmau
Rekemesik Ngiratkel Etpison	Ngatpang
Urherbelau Masao Gulibert	Angaur
Obak Isao Singeo	Peleliu
Uoruyos	Ngiwal
Rengubai Brikul Ngiruchelbad	Aimeliik
Ngirturong Laurence Otaor	Ngaremlengui
Ngirakebou Anthony Polloi	Ngchesar
Ngiraked	Airai
Tamor Joe Nestor	Sonsorol
Heimong Marino Fitihang	Tobi

State Officials	Governor	Speaker
Aimeliik	Simer Eriich	Krispin Ikeda
Airai	Roman Tmetuchl	Roman Tmetuchl
Angaur	Abel Suzuki	Lorenzo Edward

Kayangel	Ngiraked Bandarii	Midas Ngiracheluolu
Koror	Johnny Gibsons	Roman Yano
Melekeok	Thomas Tellei	Andres Demei
Ngaraard	Omengkar Rubasch	Martin Sokau
Ngarchelong	Remoket Tarimel	Tadao Ngotel
Ngardmau	Sadang Silmai	Aichi Kumangai
Ngaremlengui	Maidesil Rechuld	Fred Skebong
Ngatpang	Beches Etpison	Francisca Ruluked
Ngchesar	Moses Uludong	Moses Ramarui
Ngiwal	Elia Tulop	Antonio Takada
Peleliu	Timarong Sisior	Evence Kebekol
Sonsorol	Flavian Carlos	Joe Nestor
Tobi	Nemecio Andrew	Steven Patris

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

Executive Branch

(As of September 1989)

President	Ngiratkel Etpisonsau
Vice President/Minister of Administration	Kuniwo Nakamura
Minister of State	(Vacant)
Minister of Social Services	(Vacant)
Minister of National Resources	(Vacant)
Minister of Justice	(Vacant)

Judiciary

Chief Justice	Mamoru Nakamura

Associate Justices

Justice	Loren Sutton
Justice	Arthur Ngiraklsong
Justice	Frederick O'Brien

OLBIIL ERA KELULAU

THE SENATE

Joshua Koshiba	President
Haruo Esang	Vice President
Seit Andres	Floor Leader

Tommy E. Remengesau	First Senatorial District
Seit Andres	First Senatorial District
Masayuki Adelbai	First Senatorial District
Minoru F. Ueki	Second Senatorial District
Sam Y. Masang	Second Senatorial District
Isidoro Rudimch	Second Senatorial District
Joshua Koshiba	Third Senatorial District

Itelbang Luii	Third Senatorial District
Harry R. Fritz	Third Senatorial District
Daiziro Nakamura	Fourth Senatorial District
Peter E. Sadang	Fourth Senatorial District
Peter L. Sugiyama	Fourth Senatorial District
Lucius L. Malsol	Fifth Senatorial District
Haruo Esang	Sixth Senatorial District

Committees

Tommy E. Remengesau	W&M Chairman
Dr. Minoru Ueki	FA Chairman
Daiziro Nakamura	JGA Chairman
Sam Y. Masang	R&D Chairman
Masayuki Adelbai	NSR Chairman
Haruo Esang	HSW Chairman
Peter E. Sadang	EYA Chairman
Harry R. Fritz	TD Chairman

Lucius Malsol	JGA Chairman
John T. Sugiyama	W&M Chairman
Nicholas Rechebei	R&D Chairman
Hokkons Baules	FA Chairman
Itelbang Luii	NSR Chairman

THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Shiro Kyota	Speaker
Laurentino Ulechong	Vice Speaker
Ignacio Anastacio	Floor Leader

Committees

Ignacio Anastacio	JGA Chairman
Minami Ueki	W&M Chairman
Surangel Whipps	R&D Chairman
Hideo Tell	FA Chairman
Joseph Kintol	T&T Chairman
Lucio Ngiraiwet	HSS Chairman
Mario Gulibert	CIP Chairman
Thomas Patris	EYA Chairman

THE DELEGATES AND THEIR STATE

Minami V. Ueki	Aimeliik
Hideo S. Tell	Airai
Mario S. Gulibert	Angaur
Evence D. Beches	Kayangel
Alan Rechuldak Seid	Koror
Augustine Mesebeluu	Melekeok
Laurentino Ulechong	Ngaraad
Johnny Reklai	Ngerchelong

Lucio Ngiraiwet	Ngardmau
Shiro Kyota	Ngaremlengui
Surangel Whipps	Ngatpang
Ignacio Anastacio	Ngchesar
Hideo E. Termeteet	Ngiwal
Takeshi Kintol	Peleliu
Mariano Carlos	Sonsorol
Thomas M. Patris	Tobi

Special Committee on Claim and Trade Relations with former Colonizers:

Delegate Mariano Carlos	Chairman
Delegate Minami Ueki	Vice Chairman
Delegate Hideo S. Tell	Member
Delegate Thomas Patris	Member
Delegate Surangel Whipps	Member
Delegate Mario Gulibert	Member
Delegate Ignacio Anastacio	Member
Delegate Lucio Ngiraiwet	Member
Delegate Joseph Kintol	Member

STATISTICAL ANNEX

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TABLE NO. 1

STATISTICAL SUMMARY
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
1989

ESTIMATED 1988 POPULATION	14,206
*ANNUAL REVENUE ($000)	
DOI Funds	14,657
Federal Grant Funds	9,670
CIP Funds	12,396
Other (local revenue, taxes reimbursements, etc)	8,966
Annual Expenditures	45,689
*AGRICULTURE AND FISHING	
Agriculture Production (value and/or volume)	n/a
Copra Production (short ton)	-0-
Fisheries Production (lbs.)	444,587
*INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE	
Exports (value $000)	556,024
Imports	4,926,036
Tourism (entries)	25,983
No. of Hotel Rooms	386
*EMPLOYMENT	
Government/Private Labor Force	1,663/3,091
Percent unemployed (local criteria)	n/a
Gross Domestic Product ($000)	23,205
Credit Unions/Cooperatives	12/13
*EDUCATION	
Elementary School Enrollment (Public & Private)	2,784
Secondary School Enrollment (Public & Private)	1,509
Post Secondary Enrollment (in the Trust Territory)	700
Public Expenditures on education/pupil	* $671
HEALTH SERVICES	
Life Expectancy at Birth (Male/Female)	n/a
Birth rate per 1000 population (live births)	21.96
Infant Mortality per 1000 (live births)	12.8
No. of M.D.s per capita	1/2029
Health Expenditures per capita (inc. referrals)	152.24
*TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	
No. of Registered Motor Vehicles	2,582
No. of Outboard Motorboats (estimate)	461
No. of Telephones	1,519
No. of Television receivers	n/a
No. of miles of paved roads	40

NOTE: * Local Budget only
** Includes Federal Grants

TABLE NO. 2

POPULATION DENSITIES - MAJOR ISLAND
PER SQUARE MILE

ISLAND	TOTAL SQ. MILES	TOTAL POPULATION	(DENSITY) POPULATION/ SQ. MILES
Angaur	3.3	214	64.85
Babelthaob	158.0	3469	21.96
Kayangel	1.0	115	115.00
Koror	3.8	9442	2484.74
Peleliu	11.0	545	49.55
Other Islands	19.0	88	4.63
Total (All Group Islands)	196.1	*13,873	70.74

SOURCE: Division of Land & Survey (1987), Republic of Palau.

*resident population

TABLE NO. 3

TRUST TERRITORY APPROPRIATION
($000)

COMPARISON BY ACTIVITIES	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	1990
TRUST TERRITORY OPERATIONS:				
Administration..........................	4,746	500	400	800
College of Micronesia (Palau share)......	1,522	300	300	---
Satellite Communications (Palau).........	---	133	137	133
SUB-TOTAL...............................	6,268	933	---	---
PALAU OPERATIONS............................	---	11,157	14,500	14,500
TRUST TERRITORY DEFICIT.....................	---	8,500	8,500	9,000
MICRONESIAN WAR CLAIMS......................	---	12,350	10,000	---
BIKINI ATOLL REHAB. COMMITTEE...............	---	1,000		
CONSTRUCTION:*			8,400	14,206
Palau Hospital..........................	---	5,300		6,000
Palau Prison Rehabilitation.............	---	100		
Palau Capital Relocation................	---	2,600		
SUB-TOTAL...............................	---	8,000		
TOTAL TRUST TERRITORY.......................	6,268	41,007		

*Additional construction under the Compact Appropriation includes 400K for Jaluit Doct and $2,300K for design and planning of Eneu Base Camp, Jaluit Atoll.

TABLE NO. 4

NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES COMMITTED
FISCAL YEAR OCTOBER 1988 - SEPTEMBER 1989

DISTRICT	HOMOCIDE	AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS	THEFT W/VIOLENCE	TOTAL
PALAU	7	36	138	179

TABLE NO. 5

PRISON CONDITIONS IN THE TERRITORY
OCTOBER 1988 - SEPTEMBER 1989

	UNIT	PALAU
CELLS AND WARDS:		
CELLS	Number	8
WARDS	Number	1
SLEEPING SPACE PER PRISONER	Cu. Ft.	35
DIETARY SCALE FOR PRISONERS	Calories	5,200
WORKSHOPS	Number	1
PRISONERS PREVIOUSLY COMMITTED	Number	175
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS	Number	60

TABLE NO. 6

Staff of the District constabulary in the Republic of Palau as of October, 1988 to September 1989.

TITLE	TOTAL
Director	1
Public Safety Advisor	1
Deputy Director	1
Division Chief	4
Police Captain	0
Police Lieutenant	5
Detective Lieutenant	1
Detective Sergeant	1
Police Sergeant	6
Detective	3
Patrolmen	38
Clerk-Typist	1
Assistant Fire Chief	1
Fire Crew Supervisor	2
Firemen	3
Admin. Assistant Officer	1
Clerk-Typist/Clerk	1/1
*Other members and Prison Employees	7
**Public Safety Advisor	1
TOTAL	77

*Five (5) prison employees, one (1) tradesman, and one (1) boat operator
** U.S. Citizen

TABLE NO. 7

Number of prisoners in the Trust Territory, age-group and lenght of term served, October 1988 - September 1989.

DISTRICT	LENGHT OF TERM SERVED AGE-GROUP	LESS THAN 4 MONS.	4 - 6 MONS.	7 - 9 MONS.	10 - 12 MONS.	1 - 2 YRS.	2 - 3 YRS.	OVER 3 YRS.	TOTAL
PALAU	Under 21	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	5
	21-30	1	0	0	1	0	1	26	29
	31-40	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	12
	41-50	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
	Over 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	4	0	0	1	2	4	41	52

TABLE NO. 8

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS IN PALAU
OCTOBER 1, 1988 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1989

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English as a Second Language for Elementary Schools	13*

TABLE NO. 9

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS AND TRAINEES IN PALAU
AS OF OCTOBER 1989

STATE	MALE	FEMALE	COUPLES	REIN-STATEMENT	TOTAL
Kayangel	1	0	0	0	1
Ngarchelong	1	1	0	0	2
Ngaraard	0	1	0	0	1
Ngardmau	0	1	0	0	1
Ngatpang	0	1	0	0	1
Ngiwal	0	1	0	0	1
Ngchesar	1	0	0	0	1
Airai	1	0	0	0	1
Ngeremlengui	1	0	0	0	1
Peleliu	1	0	0	0	1
Angaur	1	0	0	0	1
Melekeok	0	1	0	0	1
Koror	0	1	0	0	1

*Total number of Peace Corps Volunteer in the Republic of Palau is 13. Each volunteer spends half day in Youth and Community Development activities and the other half in teaching English as a secondary language to the elementary schools in the states where the volunteer resides.

TABLE NO. 10

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND SALES

ITEMS	QUANTITY	PRICE
Vegetables...............	90,669 lbs.	$ 54,133.25
Fruits..................	44,745 lbs.	22,130.50
Staple Crops............	62,662 lbs.	25,993.50
Local Eggs..............	129,765 doz.	227,088.75
Local Meat..............	29,853 lbs.	45,276.50
Processed Food..........	- - -	40,867.85
Betelnut................	25,911 bags	32,388.75
Betel Pepper............	1,974 rolls	1,974.00
TOTAL VALUE..		449,853.10

TABLE NO. 11

IMPORTED AGRICULTURE COMMODITIES

ITEMS	QUANTITIES	
Frozen Meat............................	618,123	lbs.
Canned Meat............................	594,962	lbs.
Eggs...................................	30,720	doz.
Fresh Vegetables.......................	126,633	lbs.
Fresh Fruits...........................	116,864	lbs.
Canned Vegetables......................	22,661	lbs.
Canned Fruits..........................	29,450	lbs.
Staple Crops...........................	1,650,747	lbs.
Bakery Products........................	16,796	lbs.
Dairy Products.........................	136,067	lbs.
Soda...................................	66,313	cases

TABLE NO. 12

LIVE STOCK STATISTICS - 10/1/88 to 9/30/89

TYPE OF LIVESTOCK	GOV. OWNED FREE-DIST.	GOV. OWNED SOLD	GOV. OWNED SLAUGHTERED	NATIONAL CASTRATED	NATIONAL POPULATION
POULTRY	n/a	1,020	n/a	n/a	10,500
GOAT	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
HOG	n/a	30	2	107	n/a
CATTLE	n/a	10	2	n/a	29
CARABAO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

TABLE NO. 13

The Foreign Investment Board approved thirteen (13) business applications and rejected six (6) applications, as follows:

APPLICANTS	NATURE OF BUSINESS	APPROVED	DISAPPROVED
Y Guahan Airway Inc....................	Airline	X	
Guam Air Terminal Service, Inc........	Airline ground service		X
Eric S. Basse, Attorney...............	Law Firm		X
Belau Petroleum Products, Inc.........	Selling Shell products	X	
Top Development Corporation...........	Hotel	X	
Five Stars Corporation................	Retail	X	
All State Builders....................	Construction		X
P.I. Manpower & Messengerial Corp.....	Messengerial Service		X
P.I. Autocare Corporation.............	Repair Shop		X
P.I. Press Corporation................	Printing Shop		X
**Palau Sogo Shiyoshya Corporation....	Import/Export		
**Palau Korea Corporation.............	Marine Agriculture		
Belau International Airways...........	Aircraft		X
Palay Yacht Club, Inc.................	Hotel, Resorts	X	
Shimbros International Inc............	Import	X	
Palau First Dev. Company, Inc.........	Fishing	X	
Love & Love Palau, Inc................	Tourism	X	
**Palau Styrofoam Company.............	Making Styrofoam		
**Insurance Company of North America..	Insurance		
Palau Garment Manufacture, Inc........	Garment Factory	X	
Midcorp Universal Apparel Corp........	Garment Factory	X	
Seibu Development Corporation.........	Construction	X	
Parsons Overseas Company..............	Engineering Design	X	
Palau Pacific Enterprises, Inc........	Piggery & Shrimp	X	
Kitano Construction Company...........	Construction		X
Dave Shadel Law Firm..................	Law Firm		X
Island Computer Solutions.............	Computer	X	
Palau Kongyo Kabushiki Kaisha.........	Tourism		X

There are three (3) applications still pending before the Board awaiting additional documents requested from the applicants and one is still pending at the President's office.

TABLE NO. 14

TOURIST ARRIVALS IN REPUBLIC OF PALAU, 1979-89

YEAR	TOURIST ARRIVALS TOTAL	PLEASURE & BUSINESS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1979	5,900	5,200	88
1980	5,600	5,200	93
1981	5,100	4,600	90
1982	5,300	4,600	87
1983	6,400	5,500	86
1984	9,000	7,000	78
1985	13,000	11,000	85
1986	13,653	11,812	87
1987	16,639	13,646	82
1988	22,675	18,344	81
1989*	21,591	17,665	82

SOURCE: Division of Immigration, Palau. *January to October only.

TABLE NO. 15

TOURIST ARRIVALS IN PALAU BY COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP, 1981-1989

	1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989*	
CITIZENSHIP	000	%	000	%	000	%	000	%	000	%	000	%
Japan	4.0	44	7.0	54	6.6	48	6.9	41	10.8	48	8.5	39
U.S.	2.5	28	3.3	25	3.7	27	4.2	25	4.8	21	5.1	24
All Others	2.5	28	2.7	21	2.7	25	5.6	34	7.0	31	7.9	37
Total	9.0	100	13.0	100	13.6	100	16.7	100	22.6	100	21.6	100

SOURCE: Division of Immigration, Palau. *January to October only.

TABLE NO. 16

HOTELS AND MOTELS IN THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU

Palau Pacific Resort	100 Rms.
Hotel Nikko Palau	52 Rms.
Palau Hotel	38 Rms.
Grace Hotel	63 Rms.
New Koror Hotel	26 Rms.
D.W. Motel	8 Rms.
West Motel I	9 Rms.
West Motel II	11 Rms.
West Motel Plaza	22 Rms.
Marina Hotel	30 Rms.
Carp Island Resort	6 Rms.
Ngerchong Boatel	8 Rms.
Guestrooms in Angaur & Peleliu	10 Rms.
Ongeluatel Traditional Resort	3 Rms.
TOTAL	386 Rms.

TABLE NO. 17

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT
1989

NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	VENUS	SUBJECT	SUPPORTING AGENCY
6	Australia	Fishery Management Conference	ACIAR
1	Taiwan	Land Reform Training	Taiwan Govt
7	PNG	PACJOURN Regional Planning Workshop	UNESCO
5	Canada	Maritime Boundary & Delimitation Course	ICOD
1	Noumea	Epidemiological Workshop	SPC
1	Fiji	Publication Course	SPC
2	Fiji	Regional Training Course in Environmental Impact	SPREP
1	Cook Is.	28th SPC Conference	SPC
1	Japan	Training Course in Marine Food Processing.	JICA
3	Fiji	Fisheries Training Course	ICOD

TABLE NO. 18

FISHERIES STATISTICS
FISCAL YEAR

NAME	1988		1989	
	POUNDS	VALUE $	POUNDS	VALUE $
FISH PURCHASE BY PFFA:				
Lobster	1,315	3,556	2,164	6,499
Crab	209	522	1,729	5,445
Squid & Octopus	0	0	0	0
Shellfish	0	0	0	0
Invertebrates	0	0	0	0
Snapper	128,156	88,195	128,572	105,677
Parrotfish	75,224	54,945	69,388	59,827
Surgeonfish	6,125	4,786	23,330	21,131
Rabbitfish	28,328	23,813	31,464	36,142
Goatfish	6,144	4,910	2,963	2,711
Grouper	37,405	26,660	21,538	17,871
Wrasse	1,948	1,405	930	854
Squirrelfish	0	0	0	0
Jacks, Scads, Trevally	11,733	9,591	13,472	12,360
Mullet	2,933	2,430	3,568	3,374
Silverfish	481	273	627	827
Unicorn	41,112	32,683	37,766	31,986
Other Reef Fish	6,002	4,414	4,476	3,716
Assorted reef fish	93,198	75,067	28,951	26,972
Undersize reef fish	34	24		
Pelagic fish	123,737	65,405	73,659	45,546
TOTAL............................	564,084	398,679	444,597	380,938
FISH EXPORTED BY PFFA:				
Destination: Guam				
Assorted Reef Fish			54,486	74,575
Lobsters and Crabs			317	1,256
MMDC SEED PRODUCTION				
MMDC Seed Production :			300,000	
International Seed Shipments:			30	
Number of Seed Clam Exported:			23,404	
Other Revenue :			60,000	
Turtle Hatchlings Exported :			0	
Trouchu Larvae :			35,000	

*Discontinued

TABLE NO. 19

NUMBER OF NEONATAL DEATHS BY CAUSE
CALENDAR YEAR 1983 - 1988
REPUBLIC OF PALAU

CAUSE OF DEATH	6-YEAR TOTAL	PERCENT AGE	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Prematurity	7	23.33	2	2	1	2	0	0
Aspiration	4	13.33	0	1	2	0	1	0
Respiratory Distress Syn.	7	23.33	0	0	1	1	3	2
Head Injury	1	3.33	0	0	0	1	0	0
Neonatal Infection	1	3.33	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sudden Infant Death Syn.	1	3.33	0	0	0	1	0	0
Repiratory Infection	1	3.33	0	0	0	1	0	0
Anemia	1	3.33	0	0	1	0	0	0
Polycythemia	1	3.33	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gastroenteritis	1	3.33	0	0	1	0	0	0
COPD Chronic	1	3.33	0	1	0	0	0	0
Intestinal Obstruction	1	3.33	0	0	1	0	0	0
Subarchnoid Hemorrhage	1	3.33	0	0	0	0	1	0
Disease of the Heart	2	6.67	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL..............	30	100.00	2	4	8	7	5	4

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services, November 1989.

TABLE NO. 20

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FETAL DEATHS
BY AGE OF MOTHER - 1981 - 1988
REPUBLIC OF PALAU

MOTHER'S AGE GROUP	PERCENT-AGE	6-YEAR TOTAL	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Under 15 yrs.	1.02	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
15-19	18.37	72	5	7	10	8	14	7	11	10
20-24	29.08	114	13	19	9	13	19	22	10	9
25-29	25.77	101	9	15	11	15	20	9	11	11
30-34	18.37	72	13	6	9	12	11	9	7	5
35-39	5.10	20	-	3	1	1	6	2	5	2
40-44	2.30	9	-	2	2	2	-	1	-	2
45-49	0.00	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
50+	0.00	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL...	100.00	392	41	52	43	51	71	50	44	40

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services, November 1989

TABLE NO. 21

INFANT DEATHS BY CAUSE
1981-1988
REPUBLIC OF PALAU

CAUSE OF DEATH	PERCENT	7-YEAR	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Prematurity.................	28.33	17	3	4	4	3	1	2	-	-
Gastroenteritis.............	8.33	5	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-
Aspiration (accident).......	6.67	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-
Septicemia..................	5.00	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Penumonia...................	6.67	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Respiratory Distress Syn....	13.33	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3
Unknown.....................	3.33	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis..................	1.67	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Cerebral Hemorrhage...	1.67	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Intestinal Obstruction......	1.67	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Polycithemia................	1.67	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Anemia......................	1.67	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Congenital Heart Disease....	5.00	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Influenza like Syndrome.....	1.67	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Head Injury.................	1.67	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Neonatal Infection..........	1.67	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sudden Infant death Syndrome	1.67	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Suffocation.................	1.67	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Respiratory Infection.......	1.67	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Subarachnoid Hemorrhage.....	1.67	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hydrocephalus...............	1.67	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dengue......................	1.67	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL.......................	100.00	60	4	7	7	10	9	9	6	8

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services, June 1988.

TABLE NO. 22

DISTRIBUTION OF DELIVERIES BY AGE OF MOTHERS & TYPE OF ATTENDANT
1988

AGE OF MOTHER	TYPE OF ATTENDANT MD/MO	MEDEX/RN/MIDWIFE	OTHER	TOTAL
Under 15	1	1	0	2
15-19	20	16	2	38
20-24	54	37	2	93
25-29	42	26	1	69
30-34	40	19	2	61
35-39	13	9	1	23
40-44	3	0	0	3
45-49	0	0	0	0
50+	0	0	0	0
Age unknown	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	173	109	8	290

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services, November 1989.

TABLE NO. 23

NUMBER OF REGISTERED LIVE BIRTH BY MONTH AND SEX
1983 - 1988
REPUBLIC OF PALAU

	1983			1984			1985			1986			1987			1988		
MONTH	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
January	12	9	21	15	12	27	16	16	32	15	16	31	10	10	20	12	21	33
February	16	10	26	18	8	26	11	7	18	24	8	32	12	13	25	23	11	34
March	9	6	15	13	14	27	10	13	23	16	15	31	10	14	24	11	11	22
April	8	16	24	23	16	39	6	16	22	17	13	30	14	19	33	11	9	20
May	15	11	26	17	16	33	14	15	29	15	10	25	6	15	21	12	7	19
June	9	14	23	9	13	22	20	14	34	11	10	21	10	11	21	10	11	21
July	10	11	21	11	13	24	14	13	27	17	15	32	16	19	35	15	9	24
August	17	16	33	15	9	24	23	8	31	10	10	20	14	14	28	9	15	24
September	11	12	23	14	19	33	11	17	28	15	20	35	15	14	29	18	5	23
October	14	19	33	13	12	25	18	13	31	11	18	29	10	15	25	13	13	26
November	6	17	23	17	13	30	19	11	30	22	14	36	13	15	28	9	11	20
December	16	11	27	12	15	27	21	11	32	13	12	25	11	11	22	9	17	26
TOTAL	143	152	295	177	160	337	183	154	337	186	161	347	141	170	311	152	140	292

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services

TABLE NO. 24

DEATHS BY CAUSE
1985 - 1988

DIAGNOSIS	2-YEAR	PERCENT	1985	1986	1987	1988
Intestinal & infectious Dis (001-009....	4	1.02	2	0	1	1
Tuberculosis (010-018)..................	1	0.26	0	0	1	0
Septcaemia (038)........................	8	2.05	1	1	3	3
Dengue (061)............................	2	0.51	0	0	0	2
Neoplasms, All kinds of (140-239).......	41	10.49	11	13	9	8
Endocrine, Nutritional & Metabolic Dis. & Immunity Disorders (240-279)........	7	1.79	2	3	0	2
Dis. of Blood & Blood Forming Organs (280-289)............................	1	0.26	1	0	0	0
Dis. of the Nervous System & Sense Organs (320-389).....................	9	2.30	2	1	4	2
Disorder of the Circulatory System (390-459)............................	101	25.83	26	20	28	27
Disorder of the Respiratory System (460-519)............................	54	13.81	10	16	15	13
Dis. of the Digestive System (520-579)..	15	3.84	7	2	2	4
Dis. of Genitourinary System (580-629)..	7	1.79	1	2	2	2
Dis of the Musculosketetal System & Connective Tissue (710-779)...........	1	0.26	0	0	0	1
Congenital Anomalies (740-759)..........	5	1.28	1	0	1	3
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period (760-779)............	16	4.09	5	4	5	2
Symptoms, Signs & Ill-defined Conditions (780-799)............................	60	15.35	15	11	8	26
Fracture of Skull, Spine & Trunk, Upper Limb & Lower Limb (800-829)...........	6	1.53	2	0	0	4
Intracranial Injury, Excl. those w/skull Fracture, Internal Injury, Abdomen & Pelvis (850-869).....................	29	7.42	6	6	11	6
Injury of Blood Vessels, Superficial Injury, Crushing Injury, Contusion w/intact skin surface, late effects, poisoning, toxic (900-929)...........	1	0.26	1	0	0	0
Effects of Foreign Body entering through orifice (930-939)....................	2	0.51	1	0	0	1
Burns...................................	1	0.26	1	0	0	0
Certain traumatic complications & unspec. injury (958-959)................	1	0.26	0	0	1	0
Other & unspec. effects of external cause (980-995)......................	17	4.35	2	6	5	4
Complication of surgical & medical care not, elsewhere classified (996-999)...	1	0.26	0	1	0	0
Water Transport Accident (E832).........	1	0.26	0	0	0	1
TOTAL......................	391	100.00	97	86	96	112

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services, June 1988.

TABLE NO. 25

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANT DEATHS CRUDE BIRTHS, CRUDE DEATH RATES AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES
1975-1988

YEAR	POPULATION	NO. OF LIVE BIRTH	CRUDE + BIRTH RATE	NO. OF DEATH	CRUDE DEATH RATE +	NO. OF INFANTS DEATHS	INFANT ++ MORTALITY RATE
1975	12,792	381	29.8	68	5.3	21	55.1
1976	12,852	414	32.2	73	5.7	9	21.7
1977	12,911	359	27.8	60	4.6	9	25.1
1978	12,646	283	22.4	47	3.7	9	31.8
1979	12,381	315	25.4	67	5.0	14	44.4
1980	12,116	296	24.4	94	7.8	8	27.0
1981*	12,131	281	23.2	77	6.3	4	14.2
1982*	12,146	315	25.9	91	7.5	7	22.2
1983*	12,161	306	25.2	84	6.9	7	22.9
1984*	12,176	337	27.7	84	6.9	11	32.6
1985	12,191	337	27.6	95	7.8	9	26.7
1986	13,873	347	25.0	87	6.3	9	25.9
1987*	13,873	311	22.4	96	6.9	6	19.3
1988	14,102	292	20.7	112	7.9	8	27.4

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services, November, 1988.

* Population estimates for 1981 to 1984 were interpolated using 1980 population and 1985 projected population as basis, by the Republic of Palau Office of Planning and Statistics.

+ Per 1,000 population ++ Per 1,000 live births

TABLE NO. 26

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL REFERRAL PATIENTS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
FISCAL YEAR 1989

AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENT
19 & Below	5	1	6	11.5
20-29	2	0	2	3.8
30-39	5	4	9	17.3
40-49	7	0	7	13.5
50-59	10	6	16	23.1
TOTAL	29	11	40	69.20

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services, Palau.

TABLE NO. 27

OFF-ISLAND MEDICAL REFERRALS
DESTINATION TRENDS
FISCAL YEAR 1989

DESTINATION	TOTAL	PERCENT
Guam Memorial Hospital...............................	3	5.8
Tripler Army Medical Center (TAMC, Hawaii)............	35	67.3
Straub Clinic, Hawaii................................	2	5.8
St. Francis Hospital, Hawaii.........................	1	1.9
Queen's Medical Center, Hawaii.......................	1	1.9
St. Anthony Clinic (Guam)............................	9	17.3
TOTAL..	46	100

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services, Palau.

TABLE NO. 28

LEADING MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS
1980, 1985, 1986, 1987 AND 1988

	1980		1985		1986		1987		1988	
DISORDER	NO.	RATE+	NO.	RATE+	NO.	RATE+	NO.	RATE+	NO.	RATE
Substance Use Disorder.	61	5.03	104	8.53	105	7.57	145	10.45	147	10.42
Anxiety Disorder.......	96	7.92	111	9.11	112	8.07	115	8.29	116	8.23
Schizophrenia..........	72	5.94	96	7.87	93	6.70	94	6.78	93	6.59
Personality Disorder...	47	3.88	53	4.35	55	3.96	57	4.11	60	4.25
Seizure Disorder.......	41	3.38	49	4.02	48	3.46	48	3.46	48	3.40

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services +Rate per 1,000 population

BASE POPULATION USED:
1980 - 12,116 - Actual
1985 - 12,191 - Projected
1986 - 13,873 - Defacto
1987 - 13,873 - 1986 Defacto
1988 - 14,102 - Projected

TABLE NO. 29

NUMBER OF DEATHS BY AGE & SEX
1981 - 1988

AGE	1981			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986			1987			1988		
GROUP	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Less 1	3	1	4	3	4	7	2	5	7	7	4	11	6	2	8	5	5	10	4	2	6	7	1	8
1-14	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	3	8	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	4	4	1	5
15-24	4	2	6	6	0	6	3	0	3	7	3	10	7	2	9	5	1	6	6	0	6	5	0	5
25-44	12	2	14	11	3	14	11	1	12	14	3	17	11	2	13	12	2	14	15	0	15	12	3	15
45-64	17	4	21	12	7	19	8	8	16	12	3	15	15	10	25	13	7	20	14	8	22	13	3	16
65+	13	18	31	26	15	41	25	12	37	17	11	28	20	18	38	23	11	34	24	19	43	36	27	63
UNKN.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50	28	78	59	32	91	54	30	84	59	25	84	60	35	95	59	29	88	64	32	96	77	35	112

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services

TABLE NO. 30

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF TOTAL VISITS BY DISEASE TREATED AT THE OUT-PATIENT CLINICS
1983-1988

CASE GROUPS	PERCENT	6-YR. TOTAL	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Disease of the respiratory system.....................	16.13	16,220	2,718	1,392	1,948	2,434	2,454	5,274
Disease of the skin and sub-cutaneous tissue...........	11.42	11,482	2,145	1,844	1,598	1,636	2,090	2,169
Injuries & adverse effects...	13.72	13,798	2,517	2,009	1,948	1,762	3,112	2,450
Disease of the Digestive System.....................	11.61	11,681	1,752	1,650	1,627	1,768	2,059	2,825
Disease of the eye...........	3.33	3,354	490	613	724	421	512	594
Disease of the ear & mastoid process....................	9.83	9,888	1,608	803	1,444	2,177	1,937	1,919
Disease of the Circulatory system.....................	5.22	5,248	1,091	583	658	634	1,143	1,139
Infectious disease of intestinal tract...........	3.44	3,462	616	651	563	896	592	144
Intestinal Parasitism........	1.11	1,114	245	178	205	250	156	80
Disease of genitourinary system.....................	1.74	1,747	299	270	284	252	338	304
Asthma and other allergic condition..................	2.91	2,926	392	454	333	506	613	628
Fungus infection............	0.60	607	104	137	123	149	94	0
Gonococcal infection cases and suspects...............	1.21	1,218	308	262	302	170	149	27
Communicable Disease NES.....	0.39	392	17	49	130	112	43	41
Diabetes Mellitus............	1.77	1,784	301	262	318	275	355	273
TB cases & suspects..........	0.11	109	1	19	9	10	25	45
All other diseases and conditions................	5.03	5,064	732	610	810	878	947	1,087
All kinds of physical exam...	10.43	10,488	---	---	---	3,491	3,098	3,899
TOTAL.............	100.00	100,582	15,336	11,786	13,024	17,821	19,717	22,898

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services, November 1989.

TABLE NO. 31

NUMBER OF OUT-PATIENT FIRST VISITS BY TYPE OF DISEASE IN HOSPITAL
1988

TYPE OF DISEASES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Tuberculosis cases & suspects...	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Gonoccol infection & suspects...	4	1	2	1	1	3	1	13	3	4	2	1
Infectious Dis. of Intestinal Tract.........................	16	4	8	3	17	27	8	0	22	7	2	4
Intestinal Parasitism...........	7	3	10	8	7	4	4	10	8	8	5	2
Communicable Disease NES........	3	6	8	6	2	1	0	1	3	1	6	2
Asthma & other alergic cond.....	31	29	34	18	34	44	26	16	27	27	26	21
Diabetes Mellitus...............	12	3	2	2	3	3	0	1	0	2	1	0
Disease of the eye..............	30	24	19	29	21	46	46	45	59	39	48	37
Disease of the ear & mastoid process.........................	83	92	72	70	70	88	71	91	116	58	59	55
Dis. of the circulatory system..	46	12	7	10	6	10	6	16	19	15	9	5
Dis. of the respiratory system..	198	203	446	499	315	289	182	168	591	782	262	331
Dis. of the digestive system....	125	99	111	201	225	331	201	190	271	126	141	135
Dis. of the genito-urinary syst.	29	16	13	13	20	23	11	22	23	32	11	8
Dis. of the skin & subcutaneous tissue..........................	74	87	80	150	131	174	143	147	207	153	112	87
All other diseases & conditions.	43	37	35	74	36	74	61	52	79	66	61	41
Injuries and adverse conditions.	102	104	86	110	113	147	112	108	120	17[illegible]	139	71
All kinds of physical exam......	109	90	191	200	191	222	193	152	204	75	125	121
TOTAL..................	915	810	1126	1396	1192	1486	1065	1032	1752	1570	1009	921

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services, November 1989.

TABLE NO. 32

NUMBER AND AGE SPECIFIC RATES OF 5-YEAR TOTALS OF GONORRHEA CASES IN THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU FOR 1985 TO 1988

AGE GROUP	1985		1986+		1987+		1988+	
	NO. OF CASES	RATE	NO. OF CASES	RATE*	NO. OF CASES	RATE*	NO. OF CASES	RATE*
0 - 4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
5 - 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 - 14	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
15 - 19	76	50	35	23	33	22	22	22
20 - 24	103	73	68	48	6	4	25	17
25 - 29	70	77	39	34	25	22	22	19
30 - 34	13	21	24	24	16	16	12	12
35 - 39	23	39	9	11	9	11	4	5
40 - 44	8	18	4	6	4	6	0	0
45 - 49	4	9	2	4	1	2	0	0
50+	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
AGE UNKN.	0		0		0		1	
TOTAL	300	25	181	13	98	7	98	7

* Rate per 1,000 population.
+ Denominator: 1986 Population.
Source: Bureau of Health Services, November 1989.

TABLE NO. 33

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FETAL DEATHS BY AGE OF MOTHER
1981 - 1988

AGE GROUP	PERCENT	TOTAL	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Less 15 yrs.	1.0	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
15-19	18.3	72	5	7	10	8	14	7	11	10
20-24	29.1	114	13	19	9	13	19	22	10	9
25-29	25.6	101	9	15	11	15	20	9	11	11
30-34	18.3	72	13	6	9	12	11	9	7	5
35-39	5.10	20	0	3	1	1	6	2	5	2
40-44	2.3	9	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	2
45-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	99.70	392	41	52	43	51	71	50	44	40

NOTE: +Provisional Data SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services.

TABLE NO. 34

CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES
1981 - 1988

DISEASE	PERCENT	TOTAL	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Amoebasis............	0.01	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Influenza............	45.04	5,609	670	523	601	291	487	796	427	1,814
Gonorrhea............	12.51	1,558	103	184	307	262	301	178	131	92
Gastroenteritis......	22.01	2,741	155	295	97	191	246	758	345	654
Hepatitis A..........	5.15	642	3	1	0	5	293	293	44	3
Hepatitis B..........	0.03	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Hepatitis unspec.....	0.04	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Chickenpox...........	2.67	332	51	35	27	86	55	38	40	0
Conjunctivitis.......	5.56	692	692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T.B. Pulmonary.......	0.93	116	5	5	9	19	16	14	32	16
T.B. Other Forms.....	0.19	24	5	9	2	4	1	0	3	0
Leprosy..............	0.14	17	3	2	5	2	1	1	3	0
Mumps................	0.10	13	2	1	3	4	1	1	0	1
Meningitis...........	0.10	12	4	2	0	0	1	3	1	1
Strep Throat.........	0.01	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis New...	0.01	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles..............	0.01	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Herpes Simplex.......	0.01	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dengue...............	5.48	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	684
TOTAL........	100.00	12,454	1,694	1,058	1,051	865	1,402	2,082	1,031	3,271

SOURCE: Monthly Morbidity Reports. Bureau of Health Services, November 1989.

TABLE NO. 35

TWELVE LEADING CAUSES OF HOSPITAL DISCHARGES BY AGE GROUP

AGE GROUP	9.02% 050-051 052-054 057-066 071-079 OTHER VIRAL DISEASES	5.00% 007-008 OTHER & UNSPEC. FORMS OF DYSENTERY	5.00% E-916-E928 OTHER ACCIDENTS	4.77% 480-486 PNEUMONIA	4.42% 610-611 614-629 DISORDERS OF FEMALE BREAST, PELVIC ORGAN, GENITAL TRACT	4.42% 780-798 SYMPTOMS REFERRABLE TO SYSTEMS,OR ORGANS	3.56% 680-686 INFECTIONS OF SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	3.50% E800-E848 TRANSPORT ACCIDENT	3.27% 380-389 DISEASE OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	2.93% 490-492 494-496 BRONCHITIS AND EMPHYSEMA	2.93% E960-E969 HOMICIDE AND INJURY BY OTHER PERSON	2.87% 590-599 OTHER DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM
less 1	15	26	1	13	0	6	0	0	8	8	0	2
1-4	9	29	8	25	1	6	12	1	22	8	0	0
5-9	11	9	8	6	0	1	2	4	7	3	0	1
10-14	7	5	8	1	5	4	5	4	10	0	2	1
15-19	14	4	10	1	18	3	2	9	4	1	3	3
20-24	12	0	9	1	10	6	9	15	1	0	16	2
25-29	11	2	9	2	8	3	5	6	1	0	17	4
30-34	19	2	13	0	14	8	5	9	1	0	5	7
35-39	18	1	9	3	9	3	0	5	0	0	4	2
40-44	11	2	3	4	5	4	3	5	0	0	2	2
45-49	5	2	2	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	3
50-54	5	0	1	7	2	6	2	0	0	5	1	5
55-59	4	1	1	4	1	7	2	0	1	2	0	2
60-64	2	1	1	1	2	8	2	1	0	3	0	3
65-69	3	1	2	3	0	5	2	0	0	8	0	8
70-74	5	1	1	5	0	4	7	0	0	2	0	3
75-79	4	1	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	5	0	1
80+	1	0	0	4	0	1	1	1	1	5	0	1
UNKN.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	157	87	87	83	77	77	62	61	57	51	51	50

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services, November 1989.

TABLE NO. 36

TEN LEADING CAUSES OF HOSPITAL DISCHARGES BY AGE GROUPS, 1987

AGE GROUP	610-611, 614-629 6.04 INF. DIS. OF THE FEMALE PELV. ORG. TRACT & DIS. OF THE BREAST	290-319 5.78 MENTAL DIS.	480-486 5.52 PNEUMONIA	780-798 4.88 SYMP. REF. TO SYST. OR ORG.	E800-E848 3.53 TRANSP. ACC.	E916-E928 3.53 OTHER ACC.	640-648 3.53 COMPL. MAINLY RE. TO PREGNANCY	680-686 3.08 INF. OF SKIN & SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	380-389 2.89 DIS. OF EAR & MASTOID	493 2.63 ASTHMA
LESS 1	-	-	16	3	-	-	-	1	13	-
1-4	-	-	24	2	2	2	-	3	12	2
5-9	1	-	2	4	6	4	-	1	3	1
10-14	2	1	7	6	3	6	-	1	3	1
15-19	7	3	2	5	10	7	7	4	1	1
20-24	19	30	3	5	13	10	21	4	2	5
25-29	10	19	4	3	7	12	13	1	-	1
30-34	13	24	4	4	4	3	7	4	2	6
35-39	5	9	5	2	4	3	6	2	1	5
40-44	10	2	-	8	1	1	1	5	-	4
45-49	4	-	2	5	-	-	-	3	3	3
50-54	4	-	-	2	1	3	-	5	-	1
55-59	3	1	-	4	2	-	-	4	-	2
60-64	6	1	3	2	1	1	-	2	-	-
65-69	2	-	4	7	1	-	-	1	3	6
70-74	2	-	2	9	-	-	-	2	1	1
75-79	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	3	-	-
80+	4	-	6	3	-	1	-	2	1	2
TOTAL	94	90	86	75	55	54	55	48	45	41

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Services, Republic of Palau.

TABLE NO. 37

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
1981-1987

DISEASE	PERCENT	7-YEAR TOTAL	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987*
Amoebasis	.01	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Influenza	41.30	3,795	670	523	601	291	487	796	427
Gonorrhea	15.96	1,466	103	184	307	262	301	178	131
Gastroenteritis	22.73	2,087	155	295	97	191	246	758	345
Hepatitis Type A	6.96	639	3	1	-	5	293	293	44
Hepatitis Type B	.02	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hepatitis Unspecified	.02	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Chickenpox	3.61	332	51	35	27	86	55	38	40
Congjunctivities	7.53	692	692	-	-	-	-	-	-
T.B. Pulmonary	1.09	100	5	5	9	19	16	14	32
T.B. Other Forms	.26	24	5	9	2	4	1	-	3
Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	.18	17	3	2	5	2	1	1	3
Mumps	.13	12	2	1	3	4	1	1	-
Meningities, Other Forms	.12	11	4	2	-	-	1	3	1
Strep Throat	.01	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conjunctivities Newborn (Gonococcal)	.01	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	.01	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	99.95	9,183	1,694	1,058	1,051	865	1,402	2,082	1,031

SOURCE: Monthly Morbidity Reports. Bureau of Health Services, Palau.
*Provisional Data

TABLE NO. 38

LIST OF FUNDING SOURCES
BUREAU OF HEALTH SERVICES
FISCAL YEAR 1989

1. Department of Interior (DOI) General Account
Republic of Palau
Olbiil Era Kelulau (OEK), (The Congress)
Total Health Care Allocation, 1989............................. $2,245,000

2. U.S. Federal Health Grants:

(Block)	a.	Maternal and Child Health Services (MCHS)........	119,975
(Categorical)	b.	Community Health Center (CHC)....................	146,450
(Categorical)	c.	Family Planning Title X..........................	23,796
(Categorical)	d.	AIDS Prevention Grant............................	52,711
(Categorical)	e.	Immunization Grant...............................	30,655
(Categorical)	f.	Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Grant.........	27,464
(Categorical)	g.	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant	52,384
(Special)	h.	Maternal & Child Health Improvement Project (MCHIP)	49,948
(Categorical)	i.	Continuing Education for Nursing.................	21,358
(Special)	j.	Community Maternal Health Planning Grant.........	8,421
(Categorical)	k.	Diabetes Mellitus & Chronic Disease Grant........	30,352
(Special)	l.	Fiscal Management System Improvement Project.....	62,000
(Special)	m.	Nurse Training...................................	30,000

4.	UNFPA (United Nations Funds for Population Activities)..........	69,855
5.	UNICEF..	5,500
6.	World Health Organization (WHO).................................	121,600
7.	Donations from various companies, agencies, organizations and individuals... Estimate 1989	20,000
8.	Universities/Regional Organizations and Private Foundations.....	

TABLE NO. 39

HEALTH MANPOWER INVENTORY
REPUBLIC OF PALAU
FISCAL YEAR 1989

PERSONNEL CATEGORY	NO. OF PERSONNEL BY SOURCE OF FUNDING			
	DOI	FEDERAL PROGRAM	NHSC	OTHER
TOTAL PERSONNEL....................	130	30	3	1
PRIMARY CARE				
Physicians..........................	2	1	2	1
Medical Officers....................	5	-	-	-
Medex................................	1	-	-	-
NURSING PERSONNEL				
Registered Nurse (U.S. Trained).....	-	-	-	-
Administration......................	-	-	-	-
Hospital............................	-	-	-	-
Public Health.......................	1	2	-	-
Graduate Nurse (TTSN/CCM Nursing Sch				
Hospital............................	28	1	-	-
Public Health/Comm. Health Center.	11	7	-	-
Health Assistants				
Hospital............................	-	-	-	-
Public Health.......................	5	2	-	-
Dispensaries........................	4	7	-	-
Practical Nurses				
Hospital............................	16	-	-	-
Public Health (CHC).................	-	-	-	-
DENTAL PERSONNEL				
Dental Officers (1 retired Feb.)....	2	-	1	-
Dental Nurses.......................	4	-	-	-
Dental Lab Technician...............	1	-	-	-
Deantal Assistant...................	-	-	-	-
ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL				
Hospital Administrator..............	-	-	-	-
Health Planner......................	-	-	-	-
Administrative Officer (PH/CHC).....	1	-	-	-
Accounting Technician...............	1	-	-	-
Administrative Assistant............	1	1	-	-
Administrative Clerks...............	2	5	-	-
AUXILIARY PERSONNEL				
Pharmacist..........................	-	-	-	-
Pharmacy Technicians................	1	-	-	-
Pharmacy Assistants.................	-	-	-	-
Radiology Technicians...............	2	-	-	-
Laboratory Technologists............	1	1	-	-
Laboratory Technicians..............	3	1	-	-
Laboratory Assistants...............	1	-	-	-

Medical Records Specialist..........	-	-	-	-
Vital Statistics Technician.........	1	-	-	-
Clerks (Medical Records)............	1	-	-	-
Medical Supply Personnel............	4	-	-	-
Medical Equipment Repair Techn......	1	-	-	-
Manpower............................	2	-	-	-
SANITARIANS				
Sanitarian..........................	2	-	-	-
Sanitation Technician I.............	1	-	-	-
OTHER				
Health Educator.....................	2	-	-	-
Nutritionist........................	-	-	-	-
Medical Referral Coord. (Hawaii)....	1	-	-	-
Medical Referral Clerk..............	1	-	-	-
Other...............................	20	1	-	-
Statistics Specialist...............	1	-	-	-

---

1. Includes the Director of Bureau of Health Services and one Physician in private practice.

2. Five Medex were originally trained; 4 returned to Nursing and one to Health Education.

3. State government employees.

4. Health Assistant Trainees not employees of government yet. Funding sources varied.

TABLE NO. 40

HEALTH MANPOWER 1989 AND TARGET FOR 1993

YEAR............................	1989	1990		1991		1992		1993		2000
POPULATION......................	12,229	12,238		12,250						12,258
BHS STAFFING....................	Actual Staff	Projected Loss/Need		Projected Loss/Need		Projected Loss/Need		Projected Loss/Need		Projected Need
1. MD's, MO's..................	11	4	5	2	2	3	3	2	2	5
Medex....................	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. NURSING										
RN (U.S.)................	6	3	3	1	4	-	2	-	2	10
GN.......................	39	-	-							
HA.......................	18	1	-							
PN.......................	16	-	-							
3. DENTAL										
DDS, DO..................	3	2	3	1	1	-	-	3	3	4
Dental Nurses/Ass't.......	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lab. Technician...........	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. LABORATORY										
Med. Lab. Technologist....	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1
Lab. Technician...........	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lab. Techn. Assistant.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5. PHARMACY										
Pharmacist.................	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Pharm. Tech................	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharm. Tech. Ass't.........	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. RADIOLOGY										
Technologist...............	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technician.................	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Techn. Assistant...........	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. SANITATION										
Sanitarian.................	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sanitary Engineer..........	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Marine Biologist...........	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Environmental Spec.........	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Food Sanitation............	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lab. Technician............	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Sanitary Technician........	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. ADMINISTRATION										
Health Services Admin......	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital...................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Health..............	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHC........................	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Health Planner.............	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Manpower Dev........	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Officer.............	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting Techn...........	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. OTHER AUXILIARY PRESONNELS										
Medical Records Specs......	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Med. Record Techn..........	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Med. Record Clerk..........	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vital Stat. Tech...........	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Health Stat.........	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Med. Equip. Repair Tech....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Educator............	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutritionist...............	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental Health Staff........	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physical Therapy Staff.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Med. Supply Officer........	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Med. Supply Clerk..........	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warehouse Man..............	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Admin. Office Clerk........	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Admin. Officer.............	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Admin. Assistant...........	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timekeeper.................	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary..................	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laundry Staff..............	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housekeeping Staff.........	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Maintenance Staff..........	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cooks......................	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Security Guard.............	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL......................	170	17	44	7	11	8	10	7	9	30

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